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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

America Gathers 'Round Closed Shop, Closed Fist

Spain's Need: Brotherhood

¶ **Tonight the United States**—in theory, at least—pulls its easy chair close to the crackling logs, turns on the radio and settles back to luxuriate in the mellifluous flow of presidential eloquence. The occasion marks the eighth of the President's "fireside talks," given over to discussion of broad national issues from the point-of-view of a national, rather than a party, leader. Since the remarks are expected to constitute a defense of the judiciary reorganization plan, it seems timely to recall Mr. Roosevelt's approval, in another fireside talk on Sept. 30, 1934, of the words of former Chief Justice White:

¶ **"There is great danger . . . to** arise from the constant habit which prevails whenever anything is opposed or objected to of referring . . . to the Constitution as a means of preventing its accomplishment—thus creating the general impression that the Constitution is but a barrier to progress instead of being the broad highway through which true progress may be enjoyed."

¶ **If any inconsistency** may be thought to exist between that quotation and the President's present attitude toward the Supreme Court, perhaps still another fireside remark, made in May, 1933, may cover the lapse: "I do not deny that we may make mistakes of procedure as we carry out the policy. . . . What I seek is the highest possible batting average." Which prompts the thought that perhaps a significant introduction might be: "Batter up."

¶ **Baseball terminology** reaches the industrial field, for John L. Lewis's southpaws, the C. I. O., in using the strike as bargaining strategy, retires units of the Chrysler, Hudson, General Motors and Packard automobile companies to the sit-down bench and demands in most cases that his team constitute the sole bargaining agency for all paid players in the game.

¶ **Hardest hit, Chrysler** protests that it has bargained collectively with the union far members only and is always willing to confer on reasonable adjustments but cannot undertake to go further, since it believes in maintaining the independence of its unaffiliated or otherwise affiliated workers. The C. I. O. says in effect: "We'll sit on the bases until you change your mind."

¶ **In essence the contest** represents industry's reluctance to abandon the open-shop position versus organized labor's intention to force the closed shop. Industry has taken the position that so long as labor remains unorganized it is kept more pliable. Organized labor believes its hope for a just share in the general abundance rests in collective bargaining, which in turn rests on securing control over the bargaining privilege. But some of the methods employed smack of the illegal—an effort of the minority to control the majority; an unscrupulous determination for mastery not alone over industry, but over the men who work for industry—and that makes poor baseball. When management and labor finally decide to accept true justice as the umpire, the emphasis will move from control to co-operation.

¶ **The Rev. Dr. William H. Rogers,** preaching in the First Baptist Church, New York City, classifies the "whole chaotic conflict between Communism and Fascism in Spain" as indicating the coming of the anti-Christ as foretold by prophecy. Other fruitless efforts of mankind to attain to a sense of well-being and security without first conforming to the divine moralities might likewise be classified. But the Christly influence goes on, and individuals—if not nations—may be found who in true security "walk with God" as consciously as did those of ancient days.

¶ **Flames from the Spanish** strife soar higher as the Government steamship Mar Cantabrico — the same that sailed from New York in January with planes and munitions amid the din of America's emergency neutrality measures—sinks to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay, a victim of rebel shells; and General Franco's insurgents slosh through the wet to hammer into northern Guadalajara province for another push on Madrid from a new angle. So many lives; so much hate; so small the victory at the end of the road! And yet, with a mutual awareness of man's common purpose, the guns might be stilled and men might pause to contemplate the greater victory—the victory over hate.

¶ **And there is some evidence that** the motive of self-preservation has forced some consideration of the straight way—for London reports that mutual suspicions of interested powers have so far been calmed by the need of the hour that March 13 has been fixed by the 27 states as the date for laying down the non-intervention "barrage" around Spain. Eventually the nations will learn the rule: Principle or punishment.

Promoted

Topical

Sir Otto Niemeyer

Appointed Chairman of World Bank's Board of Directors

Two Financiers To Share Lead In World Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., March 9—Sir Otto Niemeyer, a British member of the World Bank's board of directors, has been named chairman of the board in a new dual executive arrangement replacing the former single presidency of the bank.

Sir Otto, after the formality of a meeting of the bank's general assembly on May 3 to confirm the executive change, will share responsibility with Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip, Netherlander who has been president of the bank since May, 1935. Dr. Trip is expected to resign soon and be succeeded by his alternate, Dr. J. W. Beyen.

Both executives are to have highest authority in their fields, one as president of the bank, the other as chairman of the board.

Division of Duties

The change amounts to a division of function, with indications that the new chairman will devote his chief attention to contacts with the central banks of member nations, while the president manages the more strictly banking operations.

Sir Otto becomes the first British financier to enter so prominent a post in the Bank for International Settlements. The first president of the bank was Gates W. McGarrah of New York, followed by Leon Fraser, also of the United States. Dr. Trip is the third president.

Exchange of Visits

Since the decline of reparations work here, the bank's outstanding service has come through the monthly visits of leading national bankers. The exchange of information serves to integrate banking moves. Sir Otto is expected to develop still further this semi-political aspect of the bank's work.

The new chairman is to serve for three years. He has been a member of the World Bank's board for five years, and since 1927 has been chairman of the League of Nations Financial Committee, as well as a member of the board in the Bank of England. From 1922 to 1927 he served as Controller of Finance in the British Treasury.

Churches Back Co-operatives To Ease Competitive Evils; Do Not Solve Unemployment

Leaders See in Movement a Way to Apply Christian Ideals

Foreign Policy Survey Shows Failure Also in Distribution

CHICAGO, March 9—Convinced that the consumer - co-operative movement offers a way to correct abuses of the competitive system by application of Christian ideals to business, a number of Protestant church leaders have organized the Christian Co-operative Fellowship of North America, with headquarters here. Local units are springing up in a number of cities.

The purpose of the organization is to promote education in the co-operative movement, through the churches. Dr. Blaine E. Kirkpatrick, former Epworth League executive who gives his full time to the work of the Fellowship office here and in the field, believes that consumer co-operation, while not a panacea, offers something practical to those church members who want to do something about social injustice.

In the Fellowship Quarterly, official organ of the new group which made its debut in January, Dr. Kirkpatrick enlarges this point. Too often in the past, he says, pastors have found themselves at a loss to answer that member of the congregation who says:

"That was a fine sermon. It makes we aware of the unchristian character of our society. Now just what can I do to change things?" Too often the pastor's reply has been evasive, according to this editor. "That's a problem you must work out for yourself," he says. It would be much more satisfactory, Dr. Kirkpatrick thinks, if the minister could direct his aroused parishoner to the study of some concrete plan for a better organized society. He thinks also that the co-operative movement can well be recommended as "a tested, constructive, non-violent method of changing the social order" for the benefit of the masses of people suffering from exploiting competition.

"We don't think it's a blue-print for a Christian social order," he

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—While the consumer co-operative movement has been a useful influence in curbing monopolies and reducing retail prices in several European countries, no solution of the unemployment problem has come out of it, according to a survey of the Foreign Policy Association. Neither has it shown how more adequate distribution of purchasing power can be arrived at, the association reports.

"This year the co-operative movement is represented by 465,000 societies with a membership of more than 139,000,000 people," the report of the survey says. "In Great Britain, half the families of the country belong to co-operatives, which do one twelfth of all retail business. . . . Between 1929 and 1934, during the depth of the depression, English co-operatives returned to their members $600,000,000 as profit dividends, and yet, in spite of this impressive record, the co-operative movement has done little to solve the basic economic problems of the country.

"In Sweden, where the co-operative movement is represented by one out of every three families, wholesale societies have waged an effective fight against monopoly, reducing the price of sugar, soap, flour, electric light bulbs and many other commodities.

"In Denmark, the co-operatives have had an equally important effect on the economic life of that country."

The co-operative movement in the United States, the report says, has made "great strides," particularly in the Middle West communities, but has not approached the record of most European countries. Nevertheless, it adds, "more and more people are studying the achievements of the co-operative movement and beginning to wonder whether it would provide an answer to some of our problems."

Bolivians Start Investigation On Traffic in Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—It now seems to be Bolivia's turn to investigate arms traffic. La Paz newspapers are full of "scandals" that have been unearthed, and of the Government's promises that "punishment" shall be inflicted on the "guilty parties."

The only known facts so far—because censorship still operates in the inland republic—are that Col. David Toro, the military dictator, has set up a commission to revise the Chaco War contracts, and that two British subjects, well-known La Paz merchants and agents for international armament suppliers, have been arrested and held in prison.

It is evident that the Bolivian public, especially in the capital, has been worked into a state of excitement over the arrest of the foreigners, the veiled hints of disclosures to come by Mario C. Araoz, president of the Revisory Commission, and the Government's claim that it had been defrauded of more than 50,000,000 pesos. Rumors of arrests of "former high officials" and of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

Judiciary Group In Senate Splits Over Court Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—A jagged, three-way split runs from top to bottom of the membership of the Senate Judiciary Committee as it moves to take up tomorrow the President's far-reaching Supreme Court reorganization program.

Out of a total membership of 18, six Senators have announced approval of the plan, seven are listed against it, and the remaining five are either neutral or have not yet leaned far enough one way or another to make their final views known.

The committee hearings, presided over by Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, may last for months and will certainly provide a forum and a sounding board for the heated debate now raging over the whole country. Closely following the situation in the parent body, the three-way split in the committee indicates the present condition of the plan in Congress, with all the

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

27 Powers Set Earlier Date To Blockade Spain

Difficulties of Effective Control Stressed as Zero Hour Nears

Arms Ship Sunk

European powers set the date of March 13, instead of around March 20, for beginning the naval patrol and blockade of the Spanish peninsula, although ways and means of enforcing any effective blockade are beginning to give rise to much questioning. Such blockade as there is will cost some £900,000 a year. It is strongly opposed by both sides of the Spanish conflict.

Meanwhile universal interest has been aroused in the sinking by an insurgent cruiser of the Spanish Government's munitions freighter, Mar Cantabrico, which evaded U. S. law by sailing from New York Jan. 6, just before the emergency neutrality measure became effective.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—Relief is widespread today that the 27 states which are engaged in trying to tack the "non" onto "intervention" in regard to the Spanish revolution, have at last overcome their mutual suspicions sufficiently to allow them to fix the date of March 13 for the control scheme to come into force.

But, though the initial difficulties have thus been overcome, it is undeniable that a good many misgivings exist as to whether the plan is workable. It is at all events incredibly complicated. It is not a blockade, because it only applies to ships of the 27 participating countries. Ships of other countries may be stopped to see if they are sailing under their true colors. But if they are they must be allowed to proceed. Here, therefore, is a wide loophole for help to reach both the Loyalist Government and the insurgents.

Cannot Stop Delivery

Then, again, supposing a ship belonging to one of the participating countries is found ignoring the rule to take an observing officer on board before entering Spanish waters, all a naval patrol vessel can do is to warn the captain of the vessel that he is committing an offense against the laws of the country in which the ship is registered. The captain and the charterer are then liable to be prosecuted in the national court concerned.

This means a complicated and uncertain procedure, of which the results can only be known after a fairly long interval. It remains to be seen, in fact, whether the carriage of contraband goods will not be sufficiently lucrative to cause certain shipowners to ignore the control system.

Add to these difficulties the fact that neither Valencia nor Burgos accepts the scheme and are both exercising the right of blockade, de-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Spanish ship sunk by rebels: Page 5.

Laundry Shrinkage Tackled by Parley Of Cloth Experts

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The old and troublesome problem of how much a piece of new cloth will shrink after it is washed was tackled in earnest here today after four years of study by representatives of cloth producers, distributors, and retailers and by representatives of the United States Government and consumers throughout the country.

The occasion was the textile shrinkage conference, a hearing before representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, called at the request of the New York Board of Trade and devoted to a study of fair trade practice concerning shrinkage properties of woven cotton yard goods.

Three proposed sets of rules governing the labeling of cotton goods were submitted. The first, that of the New York Board of Trade, provides that goods be labeled to indicate the maximum percentage of shrinkage which may be allowed. The others, submitted by the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics and by the Textile Fabrics Association, respectively, would omit mention of specific percentages and would provide only that the terms "shrunk" or "preshrunk" be used.

Speakers for these two latter organizations asserted it was "impossible" to determine how much a piece of goods would shrink, and that amount of shrinkage varies from day to day and from plant to plant, due to climatic and other conditions.

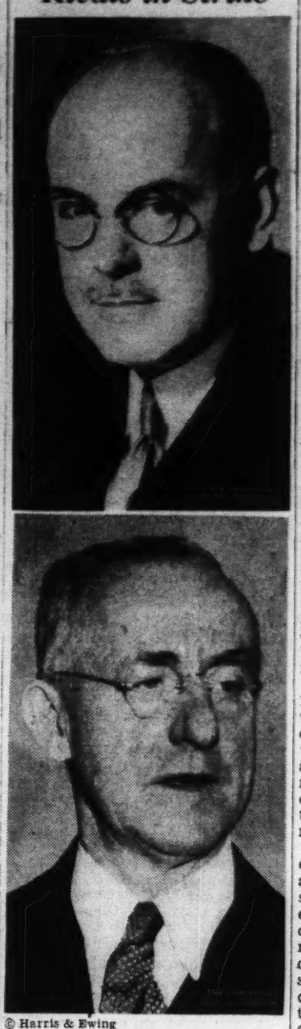
The proposal of the Board of Trade was supported by the Bureau of Home Economics of Washington, the New Jersey Laundry Owners Association, the American Society for Testing materials, and other groups whose speakers asserted that the amount of shrinkage which might be expected in goods could be ascertained before washing.

Needy Children Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California's Department of Social Welfare aided 24,331 needy children under 16 years of age in January, according to a report filed by Mrs. Florence L. Turner, welfare director. The cost of the assistance was $356,992, an average of $14.67 for each of the children benefitted.

Rivals in Strike



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B. E. Hutchinson

Above—Vice-President of Chrysler Corporation

John Brophy

Below—C. I. O. Leader in Auto Industry

Court Debate Slowing Action On Many Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Never in the memory of old-timers has such a legislative situation developed as exists in Congress. With a score of extraordinary far-reaching proposals publicly announced as the objectives of the New Deal at this session, congressmen are quitting early every day or taking long week-end recesses for lack of something to do. That this situation is more than a coincidence is acknowledged in legislative corridors and lobbies.

The Administration is using the delay as an argument for its Supreme Court reorganization program. It has promised new legislation to labor, new legislation to farmers—but the legislation is being held back. Everything must wait on the Supreme Court issue. That was the keynote of Mr. Roosevelt's speech before the Democratic victory dinner. It is a tacit Administration sit-down strike.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, yesterday publicly called attention to the situation.

"For the first time in my memory at this advanced stage of the session

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

50,000 Men Strike In Chrysler Plants; Labor Law Studied

Europe's Effort to End Industrial Disputes Is Scanned

Union Demand for Sole Bargaining Rights Is Rejected

Further Advances Made by Unions

Other Factories Also Are Involved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—With the two great rival labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, both planning here today new onslaughts on industry's crumbling resistance to unionization of American labor, high government officials rushed studies of foreign labor laws in an atmosphere of growing conviction that the United States will soon have to put its industrial house in order.

Experts at the Department of Labor under the supervision of Edward P. McGrady, assistant secretary of the department, analyzed in particular the method by which France and England have at the same time met labor's desire for full recognition of collective bargaining rights with the imposition on labor unions of responsibility and discipline.

No decision has yet been reached on a recommended best course of action in this country. In fact it is still doubtful whether labor leaders are yet willing to accept the conclusion in government circles that responsibility for labor is a corollary of rights. But what would have seemed impossible two weeks ago is daily becoming more inevitable in the view of responsible government officials.

Sit-Downs Visit Capital

Not the least factor in goading official Washington to a new conception of the labor problem is the outbreak of the sit-down strike here within two blocks of the White House. The new wave of strikes in Detroit closing down on Chrysler and Hudson production lines is appreciated as serious and important. But no problem is ever quite so quickly appreciated at a distance as it is at home.

When 103 waiters, waitresses, cooks and kitchen help sat down at their jobs in the famous New Willard hotel the capital discovered that what had heretofore been an abstract issue had become a very immediate one. The New Willard is in the heart of official Washington and is used frequently for important meetings and conventions connected in varying degrees with aspects of government.

Last night when the strike went into effect Labor's Non-Partisan League—the political subsidiary of the C. I. O.—was in session in the New Willard's ballroom organizing support for the President's court revision program. Delegates were waiting for the last and most important speaker, John L. Lewis. But Mr. Lewis never arrived. Although the strikers' union is not affiliated with the C. I. O. which Mr. Lewis heads, he refused to go through a picket line. Even when the strikers offered to withdraw the picket line to permit him to enter without going through it he declined, insisting that he would not enter the hotel while the strike was in process, even with permission of the strikers.

White House Studies Problem

How soon the aggravated strike situation, now dramatized for Washington's benefit by the Willard sit-down, will produce legislative action

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

DETROIT, March 9 (AP)—C. I. O. leaders claimed 50,000 Chrysler workers were on strike today as the United Automobile Workers of America sought by this means to enforce its demand for sole bargaining rights on the management at a conference called for this afternoon.

"We offered to demonstrate a clear majority of the workers by any method the management wanted," said Homer Martin, union president, who was attending a strategy conference of the C. I. O. at Washington leaving Organization Directors Richard T. Frankensteen and John Brophy in charge of negotiations at Detroit. "But the management didn't want a vote by the right method so we had to prove our claim to a majority by the other way."

K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, was denied access to one of his plants this morning by a union barricade, and thereupon announced: "From now on, they deal with the courts." Mr. Frankensteen, however, swiftly apologized and said that the sit-down strikers were on no account to bar company officials from the plants.

Gov. Frank Murphy, who devoted his first six weeks in office to settling the far-flung General Motors strikes, announced at Palm Beach, Fla., where he was vacationing, that he would fly back to Michigan immediately because of the new labor disputes.

Chrysler Plants Closed

All nine of the Chrysler plants in the nation's motor capital were closed.

The Chrysler plant at New Castle, Ind., with 4160 employees, was closed by the company, which said it could not continue operations without supplies from Detroit units.

Still unaffected by the strikes were the Chrysler plants in Los Angeles; Marysville, Mich.; Windsor, Ont.; Evansville, Ind.; Dayton, Ohio; Helena, Ark., and Pekin Wood, Ill.

The Briggs Manufacturing Company, which supplies Chrysler with bodies, closed one Detroit plant and part of another, throwing 4500 out of work.

The Hudson Motor Car Company's three manufacturing plants here also were closed by U. A. W. A. strikes, leaving 10,000 idle. Two small auxiliary factories, employing 2200 each, were not affected.

The Chrysler strikes were called yesterday afternoon and last night following the corporation's rejection of the United Automobile Workers' demand for recognition as the sole bargaining agency.

The last of the units closed by strikes was the Highland Park plant, where the main offices are located. It is there that representatives of the corporation and the U. A. W. A. have been conferring since last Wednesday on the union's demands.

General Motors Parley

The negotiations between the union and General Motors Corporation adjourned yesterday until tomorrow. They were reported to have been near final agreement on issues left unsettled when the strikes ended Feb. 11 before new strikes interrupted operations in some subsidiaries at Flint, Mich.

These new differences, however, were composed, temporarily at least, and the strikers promised to return to work today.

A conference at Flint last night between George C. Paterson, resident manager of the Fisher Body Company, and Robert C. Travis, union organizer, resulted in the evacuation of 650 strikers from the press and metals department of Fisher Plant No. 1.

Mr. Paterson said the workers had objected to a wage differential and he promised to report tomorrow after investigating their complaint. The No. 1 plant was held 44 days by sit-down strikers during the strikes which ended Feb. 11.

Earlier yesterday another settlement returned 6400 men to work in six Flint factories of the Chevrolet Motor Company. There was no disorder during the new Flint sit-downs.

There had been no strikes in Chrysler plants prior to the opening of the conference between the corporation and the union. The first sit-down was called within two hours after Chrysler rejected the union's recognition demand.

A conference was started with Hudson officials also before there had been any strikes. The union accused company executives of "stalling" in the negotiations in explaining the sit-downs.

"We have been willing, and still are willing, to bargain collectively with them for their members," B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler vice-president, said of the union negotiators. "Beyond that we do not agree to go. Men who wish to work in our plants will not be required to hold a union card to do so."

Planning in National Resources

Lack of Co-operation in Soil Conservation Is Serious Problem

Progress Is Reported in Nation's Fight to Curb Floods

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Dust storms choking Midwest towns with valuable topsoil and floods topping dikes with water needed to moisten crops have focused the nation's attention on its natural resources as never before.

Americans, or at least a portion of them, are beginning to realize for the first time that man must adjust his methods to nature's ways.

For a decade or more, conservationists have been sounding a warning, but they did not speak half as loudly as the vivid and tragic demonstrations staged by nature herself recently.

The conservationists do not say that floods and droughts can be eliminated, but they do hold that by advance and integrated planning of water and land use, their disastrous effects can be considerably reduced. So, too, the planners say, that by looking ahead power and mineral resources can be utilized to provide a maximum benefit to the people over a long period of time instead of affording a short-lived profit to the ruthless exploiter.

Permanent Agency Sought

For the first time the Federal Government has a National Resources Board to call attention to resources needing attention and to direct local planning efforts. In his reorganization message to Congress, President Roosevelt asked that this agency be made a permanent arm of the Government.

Yet with all the outward evidence of abuse, there has not been as great a rush of landowners to adopt soil building methods of cultivation as one might expect. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, frankly admits he is disappointed because farmers have not taken more interest in his service's work.

In the three years of its existence, the Soil Conservation Service has set up 540 demonstration areas in all parts of the United States showing how wind and water erosion can be stopped. But farmers living outside these areas have not responded the way Mr. Bennett had hoped. It disturbs him to see dust storms again this year in Oklahoma and Kansas, because he believes they could have been prevented in large measure if farmers had listened to the service's advice.

In order to effectively store water and control erosion, farmers in a neighborhood have to band together and treat their farms as watersheds. To get farmers to act together requires state legislation. To date only one state—Arkansas—has passed a soil conservation act. The Department of Agriculture has warned that further federal projects will be denied to states without such laws on July 1, 1937. In the hope of spurring more states to action, President Roosevelt recently addressed a personal letter to the other 47 governors. He enclosed a model law drawn up by the Soil Conservation Service.

Calls Action Imperative

The law provides for the setting up of soil conservation districts, provided the majority of farmers or landowners in a given area vote in a referendum for such a district. It gives the state authority to force a minority of non-co-operators to participate in the soil conservation program. This is the first time the American farmer has been forced into anything he was against and evidently he is slow to make up his mind about it.

"Such legislation," the President declared in his letter, "is imperative to enable farmers to take the necessary co-operative action."

Despite this slowness on the part of farmers to respond to soil conservation efforts, the Federal Government is going ahead with rapid strides to preserve and rebuild the nation's natural resources. Vast new additions have been made to the national forests. The Civilian Conservation Corps is carrying on an extensive forestation program. New reclamation districts have been organized and additional water provided for others already in existence.

Under the Taylor grazing law and its amendment, 110,173,400 acres of public domain, useful chiefly for grazing, have been set up into grazing districts under federal regulation and control.

Large sums of money have been spent on flood prevention projects. Recent experiences along the Mis-

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Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the eighth.

I. L. O. Scans Union Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The International Labor Office has begun the preparation of a report on the right of workers to form trade unions.

The report is for consideration by the I. L. O. Committee on Freedom of Association, which is due to hold its next meeting here early in May. It will include a list of practices considered contrary to the right of workers to organize, as well as suggestions for safeguarding that right.

The decision to draft a report was taken by the Governing Body of the I. L. O. at its February session following a meeting of the Committee Feb. 1.

Carter Goodrich, United States Labor Commissioner in Geneva and United States representative on the Governing Body, expressed a hope that the report would include not merely "a list of practices which should be prohibited, but will take account of the methods of enforcing such prohibitions as have been put in force in Czechoslovakia, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and other countries with legislation on this subject.

Rights on Both Sides

Hans C. Oersted of Denmark, employers' vice-chairman of the Governing Body, said he hoped that the committee had in mind "not only the right of the individual worker to associate, but also his right not to associate if he prefers not to do so."

James M. Duffy, president of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters and United States workers' representative of the Governing Body, reminded Mr. Oersted that it was "possible for an individual to interfere with the right of association of a group."

"I shall go back to my people," Mr. Duffy said, "to report to them that you are deeply interested in this question and that the one real reason for laying it aside at the moment is to have an opportunity to make a thorough investigation and collect as much information as possible in order that some effective disposition may be made of this question when it is again raised before this body."

Agreement on Procedure

Juitsu Kitaoka, Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body, is chairman of the Committee on Freedom of Association. In reporting to the Governing Body on the work of the committee, Mr. Kitaoka announced that it had decided to "retain the recognition and application of freedom of association as the basis of its discussions." He also asked that the office report should "take into account the various suggestions made by members of the committee."

Mr. Goodrich expressed the opinion that the committee had "made real progress on the question, first, in its decision to confine its present examinations to the right of association as affected by the acts of employers, and second, by deciding that the most practical method of procedure was to draw up a list of the practices which it would like to see prohibited."

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Burke Ignores Precedent In Senate Court Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—It was a dramatic moment when Edward Raymond Burke (D) of Nebraska rose the other day in the Senate to answer his own party leader. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, the hard-hitting floor commander for President Roosevelt in the upper chamber, has the force and effectiveness of a charging bull when his heart is in a battle, and the bull's difficulty in changing the direction of his charge if the nimble picador steps aside. It was a characteristic trait which made wide openings for the jabs of the agile Huey Long of Louisiana when the latter was in opposition to administration policies.

But in this instance Mr. Robinson had an unexpected and far different opponent. Mr. Robinson was denouncing what he called the "unfair and unjust" propaganda directed against the Roosevelt Supreme Court reorganization program. He read a form letter from a Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, of Wichita, Kan., said to have been put out to the number of 500,000 and distributed to voters for mailing to members of Congress. This attacked "dictatorship" and, in an unusual mixture of church and political appeal, appeared to put opposition to the court plan on a religious basis. One of the Winrod letters had come to Senator Robinson from a friend in Nebraska.

Unexpected Reply

"Of course, he (Winrod) has the right to oppose the reorganization of the courts," exclaimed Mr. Robinson. "Of course, he has the right to make any argument that seems forceful or fair, but if there is anyone here who believes that this argument is a fair argument, I should like to have him interrupt me now to say so!"

Mr. Robinson's remark was rhetorical, he expected no answer.

Mr. Burke rose.

"If the Senator from Arkansas will yield for just one moment, I will tell him what effect this letter had upon me. Before the reading of the message of the President to this body was concluded (the Supreme Court reorganization message), I knew that my position in the matter was one of undying opposition to the proposal," began Mr. Burke slowly and emphatically.

"I should like, however, to ask the Senator from Arkansas a question. Does he consider the propaganda to which he has referred any more dangerous to the free expression of opinion in this country or to the ability of senators and representatives to make up their minds than the announced radio address of the Works Progress Administrator tonight on the other side of the question, appealing to thousands upon thousands of WPA workers over the country? What about that kind of propaganda?"

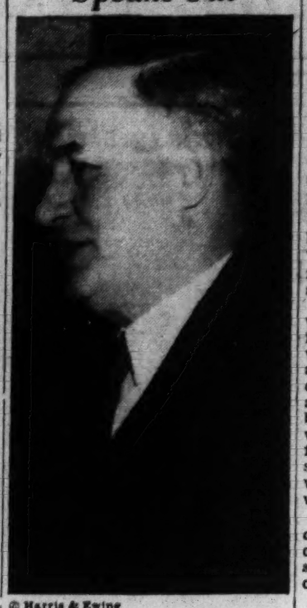
Senate Freshman

Mr. Burke, it is understood, had been informed in advance of this speech of Harry Hopkins, and had been irritated at it, without thinking that he would speak until Mr. Robinson's challenge. Incidentally, Mr. Burke's colleague, George W. Norris, Progressive, is one of the strongest backers of the Supreme Court change in the Senate.

Mr. Burke is serving his first term, and will be up for re-election in 1941, in a strongly progressive state where his position may well cause his defeat, if Democrats are split. This, however, has not influenced his attitude. It is rare for a back bench Democrat to give the reply direct to his own party leader, and rare indeed for him to do so with such cool directness and effect. It is another indication of the rift in party alignment over the court that such a cleavage has occurred.

Mr. Burke was born in Running Water, S. D., attended public schools, and graduated from Beloit, Wis., in 1906, where he played football; later he got his LL. B. degree at the Harvard Law School. He was a second lieutenant in the air service in the World War. He is a Congregationalist. He is naturally quiet, but there could be no doubt when he met Mr. Robinson's charge head on that he has one of the best speaking voices in the Senate, and one of the best forensic presences. He plays golf, and bowls at duckpins, and just now he is suddenly one of the leading opponents in the country of the Roosevelt plan to remake the court. The fact is the more interesting since he has hitherto been known as a New Deal supporter and was elected largely with New Deal help.

Speaks Out



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Senator Edward R. Burke

Democrat of Nebraska, Who Took Issue With Senate Leader Joseph T. Robinson During a Recent Debate on the Supreme Court Reorganization Plan. Opponents of the Plan Count on the Freshman Senator for Plenty of Help During the Fight Over the Plan

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Son and Family in Texas

FORT WORTH, Texas., March 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt relaxed yesterday at the Dutch Branch estate, near Benbrook, of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. She visited with her two grandchildren, took a nap and went for a long walk over the rolling ranch country with her son.

Last night Mrs. Roosevelt lectured on "Peace" in the new municipal auditorium.

Rising Prices in France Forced Blum Loan Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It was evident from the beginning of the Front Populaire experiment that the chief difficulty facing the Government was high prices. For it should not be forgotten that French currency has, in the past 10 years, undergone various vicissitudes, and in the financial fluctuations there has been created an economic disequilibrium.

Roughly, it may be supposed that when money falls—as the franc fell in 1925-26—wages and prices and values in general will tend to rise and readjust themselves to the new conditions. But there is necessarily a time lag, and in some cases it may be expected that wages and prices will not rise in exact relation to the fall of the currency. It is in this possible margin that some of the advantages that are to be found in devaluation may be looked for.

In other words, the internal purchasing power of the depreciated currency may not change in the same proportion as its external purchasing power.

Out of Proportion

The trouble with the franc since its stabilization in 1928 is that prices went upward more than the franc went downward (or at least this seemed the case on a comparison with currencies and prices in other countries).

Wages in France remained low in some industries, but even wages were unduly increased in privileged quarters.

The result is that eventually prices in France rose to about 20 per cent above world prices. This was an impossible situation. It could not last. The franc could purchase more when translated into foreign currency than it could buy at home. It was "overvalued." Or was it that other currencies were "undervalued"? In any event, everything was thrown out of economic gear in France.

For a long time it appeared that devaluation was the only remedy. Yet successive Ministers declined to take such an unpopular measure. They tried to put off the evil day by "deflation"—the restriction of spending, the paring of wages, and even the withholding of 10 per cent on legal government payments. They failed to produce results; and they provoked discontent.

Blum's Pledge

It was perhaps natural that Premier Blum should take the opposite course. Be it remembered that he too was a great opponent of devaluation, and declared that he would never consent to it. It was an imprudent promise, for he, like anyone else, was eventually driven to depreciation.

Unhappily there was a contradiction between his first policy of putting money into circulation, of increasing wages, of introducing massive social reforms, and the policy to which he was obliged to have recourse—that of devaluation. For the object of devaluation was surely to bring French working expenses, French prices, down to the world level. And the plain result of the industrial and social measures of the Front Populaire Government was to carry French working expenses, French prices, above the world level.

Here is an excellent example of how two objectives may be equally good and equally to be applauded, but may nevertheless be entirely incompatible with each other in given circumstances.

Social reforms in France? Certainly, they are long overdue. Higher wages? Of course, wages in many trades had been kept down almost to starvation point, and they had to be substantially raised. The 40-hour working week? Excellent. Paid holidays? Admirable. That these and other benefits should have been obtained in conditions which were almost revolutionary—at any rate in an orgy of illegality—was unfortunate, but on the general merits of the reforms there can hardly be two opinions.

What Effect?

The dilemma, however, arises when we consider the effects of these reforms on the purchasing power of the devaluated franc.

Let us take it that there is at least a 15 per cent rise all round in wages; that 4,000,000 workers now work only 40 hours a week instead of 48 without diminution of salary; that employers had at once to find the money for paid holidays; that there have been perturbations of an unprecedented character in industry, and many orders have been thereby lost, and many shops and factories closed. How could there not be a sudden rise in prices? How could there fail to be, by the process of readjustment, a speedy return to the undesirable conditions by which French prices overtopped world prices?

Speculation, said the friends of the Government. Illicit profiteering, proclaimed the Ministers. And doubtless these factors are at work, and the bill which was introduced in Parliament to punish and prevent profiteering and speculation is welcome. But it would be a mistake to lay too much stress on these elements.

Raw materials from abroad unquestionably cost more in depreciated francs, and higher wages and fewer working hours unquestionably add to production costs.

That there is theoretically a good case for stimulating expenditure cannot be doubted by an economist. But certain conditions are a prerequisite for such an experiment. We are dealing with the actual facts in France, where it at once became obvious that the chief snag would be the rise of prices, which would nullify the benefits of devaluation.

Phenomena Failed

So clearly was this seen that phenomena which have almost invariably followed devaluation in other countries did not follow in France. When devaluation came in Great Britain, in Holland, in Belgium, in Switzerland, the worst was known, and gold began to flow back to the Bank, and money to circulate freely. The Rentes—government bonds—went to par. But in France, there was no conviction that devaluation was final. Gold continued to leave the country. People bought foreign currencies. They refused to purchase French shares. The 4½ per cent Government Rente fell as low as 75 in depreciated francs.

Bad faith? Organized opposition? These things doubtless exist, but they do not account for the present crisis. The holders of government bonds are the ordinary thrifty French folk, who are not playing politics.

Nor is Capitalism, with a big C, going to sulk when there is an opportunity of turning an honest (or dishonest) penny, simply because it does not like the Government.

In short, though the Front Populaire deserves the gratitude of the working classes for the reforms which it has instituted, it comes up against the inexorable fact that French prices cannot exist on a higher level than world prices without eventually shattering the economic structure of the country. There is a lack of confidence in the financial future of France which the responsible collaborators of Premier Blum are now doing all they can to restore.

Oklahoma Cowhands Plan To Celebrate Era of Law

GUYMON, Okla., March 9 (AP)—Bewhiskered cowhands shook out their fancy range togs last night and prepared to celebrate the coming of the law to "No Man's Land."

A pony express rider soon will spur his cayuse in a 350-mile dash to Oklahoma City to herald a celebration here, May 3, of the forty-seventh anniversary of the end of pistol rule in the Oklahoma Panhandle.

On May 2, 1890, Congress joined this high-plains strip to Oklahoma territory after the struggle over slavery left the Panhandle an "orphan" in 1843. May 2 falls on Sunday this year, so the celebration was set back a day.

Failure of French To Finance Loan In U.S. Proves Bomb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Prospects for more extended American co-operation in European financial problems have been given at least a temporary setback by the attempt of the French Government to secure an American agent to handle coupon payments on the new $1,000,000,000 defense loan in New York.

Even before an imposing congressional delegation descended upon Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday to demand that the request be denied—as an attempt to slip around the Johnson Act forbidding flotation of loans in the United States by defaulting countries—the Secretary had acted. As early as last Saturday, when the French request was made of him, Secretary Morgenthau replied with a firm negative, which he also communicated to V. A. L. Mallet, counselor of the British Embassy.

The refusal should not affect the continued working of the tripartite monetary agreement, which Secretary Morgenthau said last night is "still tight," and perhaps it may result in a salutary lesson to France—and indirectly to Britain—as to the real feelings of American official and public opinion. The outcry which burst in Congress and the press is an ample indication that American opinion will demand some sort of war debts settlement, or a perceptible clearing of the armaments situation, before it will approve of new financial assistance.

The most extreme indication of congressional opinion was given by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois in the Senate today when he threatened to introduce legislation authorizing Congress to seize as "illegal" any funds subscribed in the United States to a foreign loan contrary to the Johnson Act.

His intent was to plug any possible loopholes in the Johnson Act if they should arise, and suggested that seized funds should be applied to the war debts.

Again indicating the aroused temper of Congress, he said: "France is not alone in this," and indicated afterward that he expected similar efforts to get around the Johnson Act by both Britain and Italy.

The French Request

The French Government asked:

"Would the United States authorities have any objection if the French Government named some bank or firm in New York, such as J. P. Morgan & Co., to act as the agent in the United States for the purpose of paying coupons of the proposed loan in cases where payment is requested in dollars?"

Secretary Morgenthau replied:

"While the Treasury cannot, of course, express either the approval or disapproval of the proposal of the French Government to issue a loan payable in francs, pounds or dollars at the option of the holder, nevertheless, in response to your specific inquiry and in view of American legislation, it does envisage objections to the appointment of an agent in New York for the purpose of making such payments in dollars. Secretary Morgenthau appreciates the co-operative attitude of Minister Auriol in informing him of details of the financial program of the French Government and hopes that the new loan will be a great success."

This interchange was brought to light after news of the French Government's desires had "leaked" in Paris, and a vigorous expression of opinion had come in both houses of Congress.

Borah Calls It Evasion

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho called the attempt "a miserable evasion of the law," referred to "the risk of such a conspiracy," and concluded: "I think it is a rather dangerous road that these bankers are pointing out to the investors of the United States in trying to purchase this so-called defense loan which is a war loan and nothing else."

Following this speech, a highly unusual congressional group called upon Secretary Morgenthau, including Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), of Arkansas, the majority leader; Senator Key Pittman (D), of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House, and Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D), of Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. To them, Secretary Morgenthau disclosed his prior negative to the French request.

The Johnson Act, which became law on April 13, 1934, provides that: "It shall be unlawful within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for any person to purchase or sell the bonds, securities, or other obligations of, any foreign government or political subdivision thereof or any organization or association acting for or on behalf of a foreign government or political subdivision thereof, issued after the passage of this act, or to make any loan to such foreign government, etc. . . . except a renewal or adjustment of existing indebtedness while such government, etc. . . . is in default in the payment of its obligations or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States."

New Problems Arise

This act, therefore, seems to stand in the way of the proposed French action. But more thorny questions arise. Is there anything to prevent Americans sending their funds abroad, to invest them in the French loan which may be offered below par and at 4 or 4½ per cent interest? Is there anything to prevent the Paris branches of American banks from handling such transactions? These branch banks operate under French, not American, law and jurisdiction.

Asked about such possibilities, Secretary Morgenthau said it would be impossible to check transactions in small amounts, and that reports of large capital movements would be called to the attention of the Department of Justice. As to whether deposits in American branch banks abroad, Secretary Morgenthau said the issue was very complicated and would require adjudication.

There would appear, therefore, to be likelihood that some American funds will proceed into the French loan. But the establishment of an American agent, as proposed by Finance Minister Vincent Auriol, which might have led to large American investments, is now flatly rejected.

Rebuff for Bonnet

Of sweeping importance, however, is the effect of this effort on general American co-operation in the complicated European situation. The tripartite monetary agreement is regarded here and in Europe as an extremely important link between France, Britain and the United States. While simply providing for co-operative efforts to maintain stability of currencies, it serves to bolster up the franc—which was devalued on the strength of the agreement—and thus is of immense assistance to France.

And France, according to political observers, is the key-point in the barricade of nations seeking to hold back an avalanche. To help the Blum Government, and in turn to keep France's place in the line steady, are really among major purposes of present American financial diplomacy, although the direct objective of all this co-operation is in the interest of the dollar and of immediate American interests.

M. Georges Bonnet, present French Ambassador here and former Finance Minister, evidently has the special mission of furthering American financial co-operation. His first task has ended in a sharp rebuff. But a more realistic view of American opinion and possibilities would lead to progress along more feasible lines in future.

Sit-Down With Hyphen Is Official Spelling

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Committee for Industrial Organization says "sit-down," the new strike technique, is spelled with a hyphen.

There has been much variation in the spelling since the word first made the front pages, but the C. I. O. says "sitdown" and "sit down" are wrong.

Declaring that the committee headed by John L. Lewis so far has not officially sanctioned this type of strike, a high committee official defined it as: "A cessation of work with the men remaining on the job."

The official said he thought one of the sources for the sit-down was the old "slow motion" strike in the coal mines.

One miner, he explained, would load the coal, very carefully and very slowly. Another would remove the dirt and rocks, and in so doing remove most of the coal. Sometimes it would take a whole day to load one small car.

French Show United Front To Insure Success of Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 9—The Government has made a good start with the legislation which it introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today to legalize liberty of transactions in gold, to institute new management of the equalization fund and to guarantee optional repayments in francs, dollars and pounds of the loan which is about to be launched.

Despite doubts and reservations on many sides, it is felt that if possible a united front should be shown on a matter which vitally concerns France, since the proposed loan cannot be allowed to fail. Therefore both sides are endeavoring to be conciliatory. It is natural that capital should wish to be sure of its fate before it comes out of its hiding place and Premier Blum has shown full appreciation of this fact.

The Senate's approval of the Government plans is already promised and Joseph Caillaux and Abel Gardey, the financial experts who have advocated similar action for some time, are among the measures' warm supporters.

General sentiments in the country appear to be satisfactory and no doubt is entertained in financial circles that the 10,000,000,000 francs required can be raised without difficulty. The loan is accompanied by prospects of a long halt in the social policy, which, however good in itself, has aroused apprehension by its unsettling suddenness.

It is claimed that not only in France but also in the United States and Great Britain friendly interest is being taken by prospective purchasers of this loan in three currencies.

Busy Bees Face Their Busiest Season In Intensive Program of Pollination

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9 (AP)—Predicting the busiest season ever for the traditionally busy bee, Dr. W. E. Dunham of Ohio State University's agricultural extension service said yesterday he was going to help out this year.

The youthful instructor, who is the author of a correspondence course in bee culture and an authority on the recently introduced "package bee," said he would start a spring quarter course on "insect pollination of economic crops," one of the newest studies in the country.

He asserted that more than 400,000 acres in Ohio were devoted at present to crops dependent upon pollination by insects for the production of fruit or seed. More than 140,000 acres alone are devoted to apple orchards.

Honeybees are being used extensively by progressive orchardists as a form of crop insurance against unfavorable conditions, such as excessively windy and rainy seasons, Prof. Dunham declared.

Many plants are self-sterile or partly dependent upon insects for cross-pollination to insure fruit or seed set because of the sticky condition of the pollen, he explained. Plants with dry pollen are cross-pollinated by the wind and other means.

"Since only the honeybees, of all the insects depended upon for pollination, can be controlled," Professor Dunham said, "they are being used more and more extensively in Ohio and other parts of the country for the pollination of orchard crops, vegetables and legumes.

"To pollinate these large tracts, the honeybee has been found most successful because that insect multiplies rapidly, colonies can be established where pollination is needed, and the bee's instinct is for constant search of food in the form of nectar, in the process of which pollination is produced."

Already some 300,000 colonies of bees have been established in Ohio, Professor Dunham estimated.

An idea of what keeps a bee busy was seen in Professor Dunham's estimate that an acre of clover contained from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 blossoms and that a bee visited 12 of these blossoms each minute. For successful pollination, blooms should be visited within a three weeks period, he said.

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A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE 92d ANNUAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1936

ASSETS

		Per Cent of each Item to Total Assets
Cash on Hand, or in Bank	$61,082,294.13	2.54
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed, Bonds	440,280,359.82	18.31
State, County and Municipal Bonds	228,059,533.25	9.49
Railroad Bonds	327,501,466.21	13.62
Public Utility Bonds	215,994,580.80	8.98
Industrial and other Bonds	26,818,027.51	1.12
Canadian Bonds	57,048,825.88	2.37
Foreign Bonds	317,330.50	.01
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	84,036,258.00	3.50
Real Estate Owned (*Including Home Office*)	126,631,821.63	5.27
Foreclosed Real Estate Subject to Redemption	3,521,041.35	.15
First Mortgages on City Properties	404,236,105.38	16.81
First Mortgages on Farms	7,867,995.97	.33
Policy Loans	361,232,688.26	15.02
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	29,154,196.50	1.21
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	30,338,272.23	1.26
Other Assets	115,616.16	.01
TOTAL	$2,404,236,413.58	100%

LIABILITIES and RESERVES

Insurance and Annuity Reserve	$1,957,638,266.00
Present Value of Future Instalment Payments	97,225,326.62
Dividends Left with the Company at Interest	100,709,573.83
Other Policy Liabilities	16,054,897.36
Premiums, Interest and Rents Prepaid	11,284,946.96
Miscellaneous Liabilities	3,337,471.86
Reserve for Taxes	5,856,238.81
Reserve for Dividends payable to Policyholders	38,233,060.00
Special Investment Reserve	50,000,000.00
Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies	123,896,632.14
TOTAL	$2,404,236,413.58

Bonds eligible for amortization are carried at their amortized values determined in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. All other bonds and all guaranteed and preferred stocks are carried at market values as furnished by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Securities amounting to $36,145,051, included above, are deposited as required by law.

Over 199 million dollars was paid or credited in 1936 to policyholders and beneficiaries. This is a measure of the Company's service in a single year in providing human comfort and family protection.

On December 31, 1936, the Company had 2,722,956 policies in force guaranteeing insurance protection of more than six and a half billion dollars, to be exact, $6,660,968,484.

The 451 million dollars of new insurance issued and the 46 million dollars paid to the Company by men and women for annuities in 1936 reflect continued public confidence and participation in the cooperative security offered by the New York Life.

As we enter 1937, New York Life continues in its preeminently strong financial position.

A more complete report listing the securities owned by the Company will gladly be sent upon request.

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Wilkins's Trip Into the Arctic to Tap Economic Wealth

Vessel designed to nose its way under the ice to escape stretches of pack ice which block passage of usual ships.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—"Go north, young man!" may be the watchword of the enterprising before very long if Sir Hubert Wilkins succeeds in making his proposed trip to the North Pole in a submarine.

The noted explorer is completing plans to go to the Arctic regions in a 210-ton vessel, largely self-designed, costing about £40,000. The submarine is described as "a steel pencil, sharpened at both ends."

Sir Hubert intends to travel from Spitsbergen to the Bering Sea, then to spend a few days at the North Pole, and finally to go on to Ellsmere Land to see whether the land which Commander Robert E. Peary and Commander Donald B. MacMillan claim to have found there really exists.

Sir Hubert prefers to call his projected vessel an under-ice sled, rather than a submarine. He has already received more than 4000 applications from men and women who would like to accompany him.

Geographical Discovery

There is no danger of striking icebergs, he declares, for there are no more icebergs at the North Pole than in Piccadilly Circus. There is, however, plenty of pack ice through which an overwater ship cannot pass.

His idea, therefore, is to fill his vessel with ballast until it is not quite, but nearly, at the point of sinking. It will then push its nose under the ice, and use the bottom of the ice as a roadway. Sir Hubert's main objects are geographical discovery and the study of meteorology.

A further aim which he shares with all modern Arctic explorers is to find out what precisely are the economic potentialities of the nuge area of land and water that surrounds the North Pole. Recent developments, both in the Arctic and the rest of the world, tend to suggest that the reports which Sir Hubert may be expected to bring back will be favorable.

Three hundred and fifty years ago, King Philip II of Spain advised the English, if they wanted colonies, to go to the North Pole; and, after centuries of derision, people are beginning to wonder whether there was not something, after all in what the Spanish monarch said.

In Path of Civilization

It is the invention of the airplane that has made modern explorers concentrate on the economic possibilities of the Arctic Circle. Civilization in Europe and America began round the Mediterranean and in Yucatan. Since then it has spread steadily northward, converging toward a center that lies at the North Pole.

The wheatfields of Canada are a very long way distant from the wheatfields of central Siberia, measured by the present routes from east to west and west to east. But from north to south, by a route passing through, or over, the Arctic, the distance is more than halved.

For this reason the Arctic is thought likely to become the ilying crossways of the world. The conditions for flying are said to be as good, on the average, as those for any other equally extensive area.

This, in itself, would call for the establishment of flying stations, and consequently a few hamlets would arise here and there, dotted about the frozen wastes. But bolder speculators inquire whether the Arctic has not still greater economic potentialities. It has long been known that its mineral resources are considerable.

Coal Seams Discovered

Coal is almost, if not quite, as likely to be found in the Arctic as anywhere else. Many explorers have reported the discovery of seams of varying thickness. Vilhjalmur Stefansson found coal in all but two of the islands north of Canada. These two exceptions were Victoria Island and Meighen Island, and even here the possibility is not ruled out.

For some time coal has been mined near Spitzbergen which is said to compare for quality with the best that South Wales can produce. Yet Spitzbergen is 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The position in regard to iron is not so favorable. No great ore deposits are known, but there are said to be iron prospects in many places. Extensive copper fields located between Bear Lake and the center of Victoria Island are thought to hold considerable promise. Tin, Platinum, silver and gold have also been found many leagues within the Arctic Circle.

There are great possibilities respecting oil. The Imperial Oil Company of Canada has found oil on the Mackenzie just south of the Circle, and the same fields are known to extend northward, while Stefansson found oil on Melville Island, 500 miles north of the Circle.

Suitable for Habitation

The climate of the Arctic regions, it is considered, is not such as to prevent successful colonization. The coldest areas in the Arctic are not those around the North Pole, but the Yukon Basin, the Yukon Territory, and Yahkutsk, all of which have been inhabited by Europeans for more than a quarter century. The coldest area of all is Yahkutsk, where the temperature sometimes drops to 90° F below zero.

Yet Yahkutsk is on the very edge of cereal farming. It is calculated that probably none of the Arctic islands ever falls in temperature below 60° under zero, while the Pole itself is thought to be slightly warmer. At times the temperature in the Arctic rises to 80° in the shade, while at Fort Yukon, in Alaska, a reading of 100° has been registered.

Many Flowering Plants

The average summer temperature of Spitzbergen is well above freezing point. Arctic winters are longer than those of the extremely cold places now inhabited by Europeans; they are also somewhat colder, but the snowfall is less, and there are fewer severe storms. There are frequent fogs, but from the flying aspect it is thought important that these are generally low.

The vegetation of the Arctic is much more abundant than was formerly supposed. As early as 1909 it was estimated that the Arctic possessed 28 kinds of ferns, 250 lichens, 332 mosses, and 762 flowering plants, and it is now known that these figures understate the case. In informed circles it is thought that before very long the civilized world will cease economically to cold-shoulder the Arctic.

Dorien Leigh; © Wide World; Central Press Photos, Ltd.

Aviation Opens Vast Possibilities for Far North's Economic Development

Sir Hubert Wilkins Plans to Avoid the Perilous, and in Many Cases Impassable, Fields of Floating Ice in the Arctic (Above) by Using a Submarine, or, as He Calls It, an Undersea Sled. This Will Travel Along by Power at the Bottom of the Ice. A Picture of the Explorer Is Shown at Lower Left. The Picture at Lower Right Is One of the Submarine Nautilus, in Which a Previous Exploration Was Attempted

Roumania's Fascists—Iron Guards Push Plans

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania.—There is one fact which now stands out above all others in Roumania's politics. And that is the ever-increasing strength of an outlawed organization, the Iron Guards.

To many persons the progress of the Iron Guards appears irresistible. They are thought to be on the way to supreme domination. Year by year, month by month, week by week, they are advancing, and many ask, will that torrent of youthful determination overflow its banks?

The Iron Guards work in secret, claim to draw their authority from God, enjoy the blessing of the church—and stop at nothing. Their weapons are swords. They declare they want to clean Roumania up. They want to rid it of Jews, minorities, politicians, and corrupt officials. For them Roumania is a Promised Land, and they consider themselves designed to purge it of its enemies.

This situation has been made especially acute just now by a country-wide funeral which these young men staged with marvelous impressiveness. Two of the most promising and energetic of their members went to Spain last autumn as volunteers to fight for Gen Francisco Franco. They were triumphantly sent off by their fellow Iron Guards as soldiers of the Cross, entered the front lines, conducted themselves valiantly and fell in fighting.

They thus gave the supreme proof of their devotion, and by their sacrifice made a powerful impression upon the whole of Roumania. They showed how extremely earnest the Iron Guards are. Amid the bickering, bargaining, and profiteering of Roumanian politicians, they served as an overwhelming moral example. They gave its chief, Capt. Corneliu Z. Codreanu, a powerful stick with which to beat his opponents.

As the "martyrs" were carried across the capital to a mausoleum especially built for them, hundreds of priests, with the approval of a bishop, marched in what seemed an almost endless procession, and thousands of admirers knelt in the snow upon the pavement.

The poor and oppressed felt that such devotion could not be defeated. That long line of marching youth seemed to be on a holy crusade—a crusade to make a better Roumania.

It is said that the Iron Guards control the student bodies of all universities. It is asserted that the majority of the young army officers are with them. A great many professors, teachers, and state officials, and a large part of the press support them.

The Government previously tolerated or encouraged them as a counter force to democratic parties. But now they are getting strong. If allowed to advance they may ultimately seize power.

Air Mail to Hong Kong

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—W. W. Howes, acting postmaster general, announced last night that trans-Pacific airmail service would be extended on April 21 from Manila to Hong Kong, China. The first flight, leaving San Francisco Wednesday, April 21, will reach Honolulu Thursday, Guam the following Monday, Manila, Tuesday; Macao and Hong Kong, Wednesday, one week after taking off.

Immigration on Large Scale Doubted at Auckland Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Considerable "cold water" was poured upon hopes of large-scale immigration to increase the populations of Australia and New Zealand, by speakers at the congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

The case for a larger population for New Zealand was put by Prof. A. H. Tocker, professor of economics at Canterbury College, who said that New Zealand could support many more persons without any reduction in the average standard of living.

Professor Tocker contended that in relation to population the country is overcapitalized in public works and services, the cost of which per capita would be reduced if more persons used them. A denser population would also strengthen the defenses of the country, he argued.

Sees "Fantastic Romanticism"

On the other hand Prof. A. G. B. Fisher of the University of Western Australia, and formerly of Dunedin, New Zealand, said that an analysis of the relevant economic conditions suggested that the factors which had justified large-scale migration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were almost entirely irrelevant today, and that such migration as might be desirable would be very much smaller in amount and quite different in character.

To talk about "creating immediately a population of 20,000,000 by a vigorous migration policy," as the Federal Attorney General, Robert G. Menzies, was recently reported to have done, was nothing but fantastic romanticism, declared Professor Fisher.

The largest net migration in any period of five years had been in 1881-85, when the number was 224,000. In 1921-25 it was 183,000.

The Question of Defense

No one could seriously believe, Professor Fisher argued, that an invader intent on annexing Australia would adopt a very different attitude to the project if the population were, say, eight and a half millions instead of six and a half millions, an increase which at best could not be achieved for many years.

Rather reluctantly, according to Professor Fisher, many Australians have recently been coming to realize that great expansion of primary production is no longer possible, and the fashion recently has been to talk more in terms of migration for the development of factory industries.

However, the immigration of factory workers whose products would merely replace goods already available in the ordinary course of trade, could do little to raise the income level, Professor Fisher said. It is more important, in his opinion, to turn toward the demand for new varieties of goods and services, but to satisfy this does not call, he held, for large-scale migration.

Help for "Have-Nots"

Another contribution to the discussion came from W. B. Reddaway, a young Cambridge graduate who was recently appointed to an economic research post in Australia. Migration could do very little to solve the unemployment problem in Britain, Mr. Reddaway said, for it would not be easy to take workers from the "distressed areas" and transplant them overseas. Emigration could not do as much for the people in these special areas as training and transfer, which were now being carried out at an accelerated rate.

"If we really want to base a case for migration to the Dominions on the defense argument, we must favor migration, not from Britain, but from the disaffected countries," Mr. Reddaway contended.

King George Pennies Ready for Ceremony Of Maundy Thursday

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The first King George VI coins will be distributed to 41 persons on March 25 in the ceremony of Maundy Thursday, recalling the ancient ritual of washing the feet of the poor on that day.

Special coins to be used as Maundy money, and to be passed out at Westminster Abbey to elderly men and women specially chosen for the occasion, now are being struck off at the Royal Mint.

By tradition the number of recipients will correspond to the number of years of the King's age. The coins used are silver penny, two-penny, three-penny and four-penny pieces.

At one time the Maundy Thursday ceremony was an elaborate procedure and included washing the feet of the chosen subjects, as well as bestowing gifts of money, meat and clothing. James II was the last monarch actually to wash feet.

Before him, Queen Elizabeth managed to break the rules a little by having her "Yeomen of the Laundry" give the feet of the Maundy recipients a most thorough scrubbing and perfuming before she applied water and towels.

A touch of the old colorful ceremony still lingers in the red and white purses on a golden salver and in the towel-like girdles worn by the "Gentlemen of the Royal Almonry."

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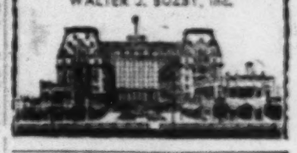

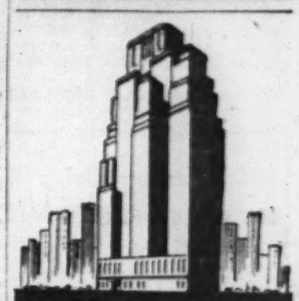

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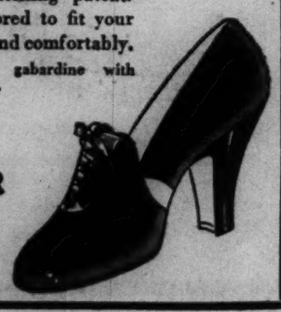

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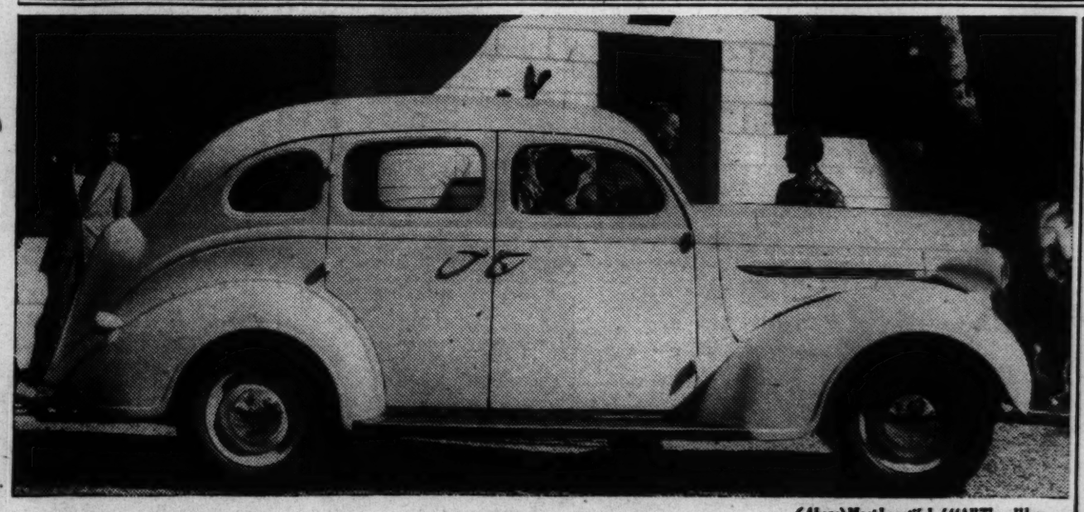

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PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Green Attacks C. I. O. Claim In New Steel Union Drive

By the Associated Press

Industrial conflict enveloped a large segment of the automotive industry today, raising to more than 100,000 the number of persons made idle by strikes from coast to coast. The following are the developments outside the strike center at Detroit.

The rival chieftains of the nation's foremost labor organizations—the American Federation of Labor, and the Committee for Industrial Organization—mapped plans at Washington for extensive unionization drives.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., challenged the C. I. O.'s claims to representation of steel workers by calling a campaign for enrollment of 500,000 structural steel workers under the federation banner.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, met with chieftains of 15 unions to plan a similar campaign and to extend their unionization drive to the textile industry's 1,250,000 workers and the thousands employed in the oil industry.

Frey Accepts Invitation

John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor's metal trades department, accepted an invitation to confer in Pittsburgh with employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

As soon as he heard of Mr. Frey's acceptance, Philip Murray, director of the Lewis campaign, called it "another attempt to betray the interest of labor."

At Chicago representatives of the Steel Employees Independent Labor Organization, a rival in the steel field of both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., arranged for bargaining conferences with Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. Employee representatives of the Republic Steel Corporation continued negotiations with officials of that company at Cleveland.

Employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois mills at Pittsburgh renewed overtures for support from the A. F. of L. Last week Mr. Green announced the federation could not enlist the group as an ally until it has divested itself entirely of company influence.

Meanwhile, labor disputes continued in a multitude of industries. Seven sawmills were strikebound in the Pacific Northwest and five others were operating under a temporary agreement. Negotiators sought a compromise on wages in an effort to avert spread of the strike to 75,000 lumber workers in Washington and Oregon.

Strike Situation

The situation at other scattered points:

Lebanon, Penna. — The management of the Lebanon plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced that "all the facts" in a strike affecting its 2500 employees had been turned over to James F. Dewey, United States conciliation commissioner. J. H. Edmonds, general manager, said after a conference with employees' representatives yesterday that a disagreement over details of a wage increase had been "cleared up." Picketing, however, continued at the plant.

Detroit—Officials of the Newton Packing Company feared loss of $170,000 worth of beef unless strikers turned on refrigeration.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Alleged displacement of men by women on a new type of spinning frame causes dispute at five spinning mills; union leaders claim 1500 in walkout.

Toledo, Ohio—Assurance of a wage increase ends week's strike of Western Union messenger boys; 23 Postal Telegraph messengers remain on sit-down strike.

Boston—Merchants and Miners Transportation Company recognizes the International Longshoremen's Association as bargaining agency for its members two hours after 390 union members strike.

Sycamore, Ill.—Two hundred strike for higher pay and shorter working week at Turner Brass Works.

Chicago—Taxicab strike persists but officials of Yellow and Checker companies claim many drivers returning to work.

St. Louis, Mo.—Union officials claim 1800 employees of Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company on strike for union recognition as sole bargaining agent for Emerson workers.

Waterbury, Conn.—One hundred men and women sit down in Waterbury Steel Co. plant in demand for wage and hour concessions.

Memphis, Tenn.—Clothing torn from several women and a male employee when they leave Tri-State Dress Manufacturing Company plant where 50 garment workers are on strike. Five arrested in disorders.

Wage increases of nine cents an hour for 92,000 employees in the nation's meat packing industry were announced at Chicago by the "big four" packing companies.

It was estimated the pay boosts, the second within five months and the fifth since 1932, would fatten the workers' pay envelopes by $22,000,000 a year.

Officials of the "big four" reported the new basic wage scale would be an all-time peak in the packing industry.

Rise in Steel Costs Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 9—Concessions to labor in the steel industry are expected to be reflected immediately in higher costs in Danville's power project. While the city has under consideration quotations for major contracts, the building of the power house and the erection of the electric substation, both of which will require much metal, are expected to run well over the original estimates of the consulting engineers.

Chrysler Strike Figures

By the Associated Press

Detroit, March 9

The Chrysler Corporation, the nation's third largest producer of automobiles last year, is the second to face a halt in production because of strikes called by the United Automobile Workers of America.

In 1936 the company produced 1,059,007 passenger cars and trucks. It assembled 238,125 units in the first two months of 1937.

The present strikes in the corporation's four divisions shut down these plants, with the number employed by each, all in Detroit:

Dodge—20,042 hourly production workers and 5143 hourly non-production workers; Dodge truck—1749 production and 411 non-production.

Plymouth—7774 and 1910.

De Soto—1630 and 642.

Chrysler—Jefferson Avenue, 4988 and 1193; Kercheval Avenue, 3438 and 692.

Still operating were the Chrysler Highland Park plant employing 2424 and 1745, and the Amplex (marine engine) division.

Akron Art Group Recruits Members In Varied Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Not even painters in the full sense of the word, because they do other jobs every day in the week—yet in the past three months, they have turned out so many pictures they have hardly any room for them.

This is the record of the newly formed Akron Artists' League, now numbering over 35 people, who come together nightly to paint, because it is what they want to do.

They do not profess to be geniuses, they paint because they want to put into color the picture story that haunts their minds. They range in ages from 15 to 50 and their daily occupations range from students to housewives, engineers and rubber workers and unemployed people.

The result of their work, both in quality and quantity of product, hung all about a big room, is really amazing.

There are pictures of sailboats, gardens, tomatoes, apples, bugs, bridges, snow, grass, trees and clouds, and many of them smack of the professional, although they are the work of amateurs.

Secretary of the new guild, T. J. Golitz, a rubber worker, says this of the idea:

"We have found that when we work together we are able to offer helpful advice to each other. We think we can work better in a group. It keeps us on our toes. We do more and better work."

Some of the members come every night, others three or four times a week. In a second room used as a workroom, the artists sit at their easels, sometimes copying small pictures pinned to the leg of the easel, sometimes creating from memory. Unannounced rest periods occur from time to time, during which vocal and silent criticism is passed upon the work accomplished. Models pose frequently. There is no teacher.

In the near future quarters will have to be secured, Mr. Golitz says, and a spring exhibit of the best pictures painted is already being planned.

The group started with two or three who met together to paint and criticize each other's work.

"It is growing so fast we don't know what to do with all the pictures we paint," said Mr. Golitz.

Federal Officials Seek Ways to End Industrial Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

is extremely uncertain. The type of legislation in the minds of Department of Labor officials would very probably have to await either a constitutional amendment or the President's court reorganization. But the subject is receiving the most earnest consideration not only at the Department of Labor but at the White House at well.

The general theory being pursued is that the Government should guarantee full collective bargaining rights; should provide machinery for compulsory mediation of all labor disputes; and should prohibit strikes until mediation has been attempted sincerely by both sides and failed. Under such a system the strike would become a last resort, of a dissatisfied majority, and not the first resort of any small minority over any trivial grievance.

While the new strike wave was turning the thoughts of government officials in this direction, labor leaders themselves were planning new worlds to conquer. John Lewis conferred with his C. I. O. subordinates over their next major move which is to be in the textile industry and the problem of consolidating gains in such industries as automobiles where an entering wedge has been secured.

A. F. of L. Plans Drive

At the rival headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, its president, and his ablest organizers prepared a campaign to contest the complete domination of the steel industry by the C. I. O. and to launch the A. F. of L. on a new membership campaign on many other fronts.

In steel the federation group will seek to dominate fabrication plants, although leaving other sections of the industry to the C. I. O. Mr. Green announced that the A. F. of L. had determined to protect the jurisdictional rights of its international union of bridge, structural and ornamental iron workers "in the erection and fabrication of steel."

In addition to defending the jurisdiction of an A. F. of L. craft union in steel, the federation also plans to press organization drives among cement, aluminum, food and cereal mill, and gas and filling station workers. In the aluminum and gas and filling station trades there will be a clash between federation organizers and the C. I. O., which is making rapid headway in both.

The federation drive results from a conference yesterday at which the question before its leaders was whether to compete with the C. I. O. for the championship of American labor generally, or sit back and be satisfied with the small highly skilled groups while John Lewis enrolls the millions of unskilled and semi-skilled workers who today belong to no union at all in the C. I. O. ranks.

The result is inevitably going to be the consumption of much labor energy in internal friction between the rival groups. But the rivalry will also express itself in organizing efforts outside. Two great organizations are now trying to best each other in the enrollment of new members. Despite the loss through internal friction it is considered inevitable here now that the ultimate result will be a degree of unionization in the United States unprecedented in proportions and extent.

As the C. I. O. meeting opened this morning, Francis Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers, made public the objectives of the drive to start shortly in the attempt to unionize textile mill workers of New England and the South.

Mr. Gorman said the C. I. O. would seek to establish a 35-hour maximum work week and $18 basic minimum pay in all textile establishments with no differential between northern and southern mills.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, which is conducting a strike against the Chrysler Corporation, said the C. I. O. would delay collective bargaining requests to Henry Ford until "later."

"He's small potatoes now," Mr. Martin said. "We have everything down in Chrysler. It is a very effective strike. It is just a complete strike and therefore will be peaceful. There is no evidence of strike breakers. We have certain rights to which we are entitled. We are continuing to negotiate with the management. We are hoping that this will open their eyes. We told them many times that we had a majority—now we are proving it."

Mr. Gorman said that a series of "trouble spots" had already developed on the textile front. He named these as Lawrence, Mass., where the American Woolen Company has large factories; Burlington, N. C.; Georgia, and other southern spots.

He said textile workers were now planning to begin negotiation in Lawrence but that there would be no strike until negotiations were first requested and that the C. I. O. would be consulted before any general walkout.

C. I. O. Unions Barred By Maryland A. F. of L. From State Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9—Acting quickly in response to instructions from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the Maryland and District of Columbia joint-federation have moved to bar representatives of unions associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization from attending the forthcoming Maryland state federation convention. This was said to be the first local labor unit to take such action.

The by-laws of the American Federation of Labor demand that a state federation follow the lead of the parent organization in the matter of recognizing certain unions as members. Since the 10 Committee for Industrial Organization unions were ejected from the federation last autumn, they can no longer be legally recognized by state organizations, it was declared, and the present move merely crystallizes that situation.

The attitude of the officials of the Maryland federation was conveyed to the local union heads by means of a circular, issued on Saturday, after the state body had received a request from Mr. Green that affiliates "draw a line and make a distinction between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Confidence Is Called Cure for Labor Ills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9—"Human relationship" between employer and employee must be restored before "sit-down" strikes and other labor difficulties can be eliminated, William S. Murray, Republican state chairman, told a group of women leaders of his party in this state today.

Mr. Murray urged women who have a financial interest in New York industries to demand a management policy toward workers that not only would make for confidence on the part of employees for their employers, but would restore the "human touch that means so much to both."

"I believe that one reason for the labor troubles," he said, "is the lack of contact between the boss and the man working for him. Abandonment of the old mutual friendship has left a situation loaded with unpleasant possibilities.

"While the present relationship between employer and employee continues, there is little hope for anything save labor difficulty. The employee, lacking confidence in his employer, is an easy victim for disturbing propaganda. The employer too seldom moves to win that confidence which would mean so much for him in his business."

Mr. Murray recalled the proposal now before the Legislature here providing for an investigation of the causes of discrimination in employment of men and women between the age of 40 and 65 years. The Republican party was ready, he declared, to enact laws necessary to correct this.

White-Collar Workers Share In Steel's Wage Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 9—Steel's cycle of wage raises was extended further today when the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced an increase for "white-collar" workers in its plant at Vandergrift, Penna.

The announcement affected only 225 persons immediately, but was taken as a preliminary to raises for all of the corporation's 11,000 small-salaries employees, of whom 5000 are in the Pittsburgh district.

The corporation previously had raised wages of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labor. Only those earning above $5000 have not now received increases.

80 Cents a Day Boost

The "white-collar" raise is approximately 80 cents a day—the same as was granted to skilled workers last week.

Again, however, Carnegie-Illinois, chief subsidiary of United States Steel, was beaten to the punch by the so-called independents, "white-collar" increases having previously been announced by the Weirton Steel Company in its plants at Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

Weirton Steel, subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation, gave to all salaried employees whose income was less than $300 a month an increase of 10 per cent, plus a 40-hour week and time and one-half for overtime.

Simultaneously the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company announced a 10 per cent raise for labor and declared that it was considering a "white-collar" increase.

Company Unions

Meanwhile, employee representatives of Carnegie-Illinois Steel awaited the arrival here of John H. Frey, vice-prseident of the American Federation of Labor and head of the powerful Metal Trades Union, who was expected to help the company union representatives in their war on John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Face to face with prediction by William Murray that his Steel Workers' Organizing Committee would be successful in lining up with the Committee for Industrial Organization all the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation within ten days, representatives of the company union system of employee representation were today expectantly awaiting Mr. Frey's arrival here to solicit his aid on their fight and, it was reported in informed quarters, to put before him a proposal for American Federation of Labor recognition of their union.

Such recognition, it was stressed in labor quarters, would be in complete contradistinction to the traditional policy of the federation, and the consensus was that not even the present crisis in organized labor would warrant Mr. Green going before his executive committee to get authority to reverse the federation's policy.

Waiters Are Loyal Even During Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 9

The instinct that prompts a waiter to say: "Yes, sir, the beef is very good," dominated the strikers picketing the New Willard Hotel here today, while their colleagues inside were on the capital's first sit-down strike.

For the signs the pickets carried did not bear the usual legends, such as: "The Willard is unfair to waiters," or "Don't patronize the Willard!" or anything like that. In a burst of loyal zeal the banners said:

"The Willard Hotel—Residence of Presidents—is on strike."

Virginia Barter Plan Does $150,000 Business

RICHMOND, Va. — Horses, pullets, onion seed, cream separators, billy goats, quilts "or what have you?" figure importantly in the big business of "swapping," which Virginia farmers carry on with the beneficent blessing and aid of the State Department of Agriculture.

Little known as it is to city dwellers, the "wants to exchange" column of the department's monthly bulletin is fascinating reading for the men and women who live in such villages as Duty, Nuttall, Water Lisk, Green Bay, Rolling Hill and Laurel Fork, and who have farm surpluses and wants as well.

They can conveniently reach one another through such items as "new land turning plow, for pig, or what have you?" or "purebred toulouse gander for goose."

J. H. Meek, market division director, explained upon inquiry that it was a flourishing business of barter; that the value of articles so exchanged among farmers amounts to approximately $150,000 a year.

Nine Sent to Prison As Black Legion Plotters

DETROIT, March 9 (AP)—Nine men were sentenced today to prison terms of one to five years each for a Black Legion plot to kill Arthur L. Kingsley, newspaper publisher of Highland Park.

Sit-Down Strike Ban Sought in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9—A bill to outlaw sit-down strikes in New York State and provide that the state industrial commissioner must be notified 24 hours before a strike is called is before the Assembly here today, after introduction by Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth (R) of Livingston last night. It would place responsibility for "legal and lawabiding" conditions of the strike on the commissioner.

Assemblyman Wadsworth's measure also calls for protection of workers who refuse to strike and forbids intimidation, coercion and the spreading of misleading propaganda by either employers or employees.

The bill, Assemblyman Wadsworth said, follows the general lines of the British Trade Relations Act of 1927, and "places equal penalties on both employer and employee for violation of the act.

"It is calculated to eradicate the use of labor spies by employers and the hiring of gangsters by unions," he added. "It should promote mutual confidence between capital and labor over wages, hours and working conditions."

Do You Know What Happens to You When Driving Car? It's Surprising

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—J. R. Hamilton, seeking diversion in sociological study, delved into the cause of the nation's annual half a million automobile accidents and found it was largely "human limitations."

Mr. Hamilton, head of an advertising agency whose principal relaxation is research, used that phrase to describe what two years of experiments taught him about automobile drivers.

Summing up the results in a small volume, "Safe Driving," soon to be published, he expresses this general conclusion:

"Man now has a machine (the automobile) which is so much faster than his own human machine that he must now learn, or reconsider, the limitations of his own human machine."

The experiments were conducted in co-operation with Dr. L. L. Thurstone, professor of psychology at the University of Chicago, and were made on streets and highways and in the university laboratories. Briefly, Mr. Hamilton reported among his findings:

1. The faster one drives, the farther ahead his vision is concentrated, so that at 60 miles an hour he sees only a spot on the highway about 1800 feet away.

2. As speed increases, detail of foreground vision fades and peripheral vision (what is seen from the sides of the eye) diminishes.

3. Motion in an approaching automobile is not detected until it is within 800 feet, and the rapidity of motion is not detected until it is much nearer.

4. Mental response of a driver is greatly slowed by increasing the number of things to be noted, as in driving in heavy traffic.

5. The "human limitations" determined by the tests apply to all classes of drivers.

Tests of pedestrian reaction, Mr. Hamilton reported, showed that an agile walker could not dodge an automobile 38 feet away if the car were going 20 miles an hour. Extension of the table showed that at 50 miles an hour, autos endangered pedestrians 107 feet ahead.

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Left
Flowers and flat crowns are fashion news—this sailor hat in Sisal straw is trimmed with a single carnation 21/6

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Spanish Rebels Sink Freighter With Munitions

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The Spanish Government freighter Mar Cantabrico, which raced out of New York Jan. 6, just ahead of congressional action to prevent her munitions cargo from reaching the Spanish civil war, met her doom yesterday with her goal almost in sight.

In the Bay of Biscay she encountered the Spanish insurgent cruiser Canarias, unit of the blockade attempting to prevent her from delivering her load of American-made planes and other war supplies from reaching the Loyalist Government.

Under bombardment of the cruiser's guns the Mar Cantabrico went down in flames in the Bay of Biscay, about 90 miles off the Spanish coast.

A brief, matter-of-fact report from the British destroyer Echo reached the Admiralty here yesterday to solve a mystery that had puzzled Europe for more than six hours.

The Echo's skipper reported:

"I have been in communication with the Spanish cruiser Canarias, which states that the Spanish ship Mar Cantabrico was sunk. Her crew are aboard the Canarias."

The Mar Cantabrico, of 6632 tons, carried a crew of 40 men under Capt. Jose Santa Maria when she sailed from Brooklyn, Jan. 6, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Her cargo at that time was estimated to be worth $2,700,000. She picked up more munitions at Vera Cruz.

The mystery ship, which carried from New York war supplies shipped by Robert Cuse, New Jersey arms broker, provided one more mystery before plunging into the Bay of Biscay.

It still was unknown whether any part of her cargo was unloaded for the Spanish Leftist forces before her destruction.

When she sailed from Vera Cruz, Feb. 19, her announced destination was Barcelona. Maritime circles here, however, said later she had been instructed to land her cargo at Bilbao, on Spain's northern Bay of Biscay coast.

It was feared that she would be unable to run the insurgent blockade concentrated near the Straits of Gibraltar. When she sailed from New York, and during the five weeks she was loading further war material at Vera Cruz, it was reported that insurgent warships were especially alert to intercept her.

It was not known here whether the Mar Cantabrico had been able to reach Barcelona or any other Spanish port, but shipping authorities believed she had been hanging off the Spanish coast for days looking for a chance to sneak past the insurgent warships.

She was 17 days out of Vera Cruz, where she was known to have loaded two more American-made war planes and other supplies in addition to what she carried from New York.

Washington's Efforts Failed to Stop Ship Sailing With Munitions

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The Spanish freighter Mar Cantabrico sped from New York Harbor two months and two days ago with a war cargo that all the might of the American Government had been unable to keep on this side of the water.

She sailed with a $2,700,000 consignment of airplanes and other war material in the face of the expressed displeasure of President Roosevelt and while Congress was desperately trying to amend neutrality statutes in time to keep her from taking out her cargo.

Hardly an hour after she cleared Sandy Hook the House ratified the Senate's embargo action—but it was too late to head off the Mar Cantabrico. The embargo action made neutrality laws applicable to civil war as well as war between nations.

Once she was halted by the coast guard, as she plowed for the open sea, on a libel action that turned out to have been not against the ship itself but against her cargo. Clear again, coast guardsmen were compelled to bid her farewell.

Robert Cuse, a New Jersey arms broker, was the owner of her cargo, which was so hurriedly loaded that not one of the eight planes she carried had been lashed down as she pushed out to sea.

Mr. Cuse had been given reluctant permission by the State Department to ship the stuff, the Department explaining that it had no other alternative at that time.

The Mar Cantabrico's manifest indicated she was bound for Vera Cruz, Mexico, from which she was reported today to have sailed Feb. 19, carrying war materials for the Spanish Government.

Franco Opens Attack In New Madrid Drive

MADRID, March 9 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco attacked the Upper Guadalajara defenses yesterday in what was believed to be a new attempt to get possession of Madrid.

After lengthy artillery preparation, tanks and infantry attacked the line stretching from La Toda, west of the Guadalajara-Aragon highway northeast of Madrid, to Abanades, farther east from that road.

Government officers declared that the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Gen. José Miaja, recently rewarded for successful defense of Madrid with extension of his command to include outlying sectors, is in charge of the troops.

The spearhead of the present offensive was directed at Almadrones, just west of the Aragon highway. Late reports said that insurgent airplanes were aiding the attacks by bombing trenches and machine-gunning supply trains.

Sharp vigilance in the Madrid sector was being maintained, especially at El Pardo, 10 miles northwest of the capital. This strongly fortified position commands an approach to the highway connecting Madrid with the Guadarrama mountain front and to pipelines supplying Madrid with water.

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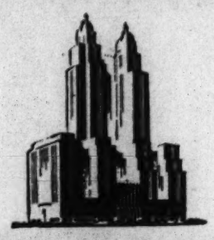

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Von Klenau's Opera, 'Rembrandt'

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

An important première was presented by the Staatoper in Paul von Klenau's "Rembrandt van Rijn." Born in Denmark and now resident in Vienna, Klenau is a fine musician. His aim is to produce a modern synthetic work of art. Biblical subjects, such as the Shulamite and also Kleist's "Michael Kohlhaas," furnished the basis for his earlier works. The central idea of the new opera is the tragic life of a genius persecuted by enemies and unrecognized by his own people.

The chorus takes the leading part in this score of recurring motives and lengthy recitatives. A few bright folk scenes and love songs enliven the prevailing gloom. The musical climaxes are reached in Rembrandt's monologues. Though the music endeavors to keep to a tonal character, it follows the laws of the 12-tone system. Except for a few passages, it sounds wholly romantic and often develops into a strangely gripping language. The performance, conducted by Robert Heger, was a model of detail work and careful rehearsing. Rudolf Bockelmann sang the baritone part of Rembrandt with exceptional intelligence. Käte Heidersbach was a charming Cornelia, while Vasso Argyris, a young Greek tenor, gave an effective impersonation of Kretzer. The décors, designed by Edmund Erpf from paintings by Rembrandt and other Dutchmen of the seventeenth century, were most attractive.

The opera achieved a great success.

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The sixth concert given by the Philharmonic Orchestra was under the direction of Hermann Abendroth. For many years conductor of the Gürzenich concerts in Cologne and, since 1934, of the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig, Abendroth is one of the most prominent German conductors of his generation. His success in Berlin and abroad strengthened the position he had already gained in the more important musical towns of the German provinces. Abendroth is pre-eminently a symphonic conductor. His feeling for art is rooted in Beethoven and Brahms, Schubert and Schumann, the great pillars of German symphonic music.

The concert opened with Beethoven's Fourth, in B flat major. Abendroth's rendering was somewhat heavy, though the Adagio was impressive. The soloist was Giula Bustabo, the young London violinist, who proved herself fully competent to master the difficulties of Dvořák's A minor Concerto. Though her tone is small it has carrying power; her bowing is supple and her performance revealed genuine musical feeling. The success of her Berlin debut was extraordinary. Germany is evidently desirous of making the acquaintance of outstanding international violinists.

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The novelty which brought the concert to a close was Max Trapp's Fifth Symphony in F major. Trapp is, technically, one of the most talented of Germany's composers. He is a virtuoso in all styles and forms of composition but has not, as yet, succeeded in discovering his own idiom. His early works are derived from Richard Strauss; later, he came under the influence of contemporary musicians, notably of Hindemith.

With his Fifth Symphony this particular period of development appears to have come to an end. Here are four brilliantly orchestrated movements of formally well-constructed music in which the composer endeavors to recapture the Beethovenian idiom. In this he is, externally, successful. Not, however, in that of the problematic composer of the latter quartets and sonatas—followed by Stravinsky in his Concerto for two pianos—but the Beethoven of the "Pastoral" Symphony period. Although the scintillating character of the work—especially in the polyphony of the Finale—does not silence one's objection to his inner tendency, the success was genuine.

Albert Wolff came from Paris with a trunk full of French scores. While Paul Dukas's C major Symphony only aroused respect for a masterly and academically constructed score, Albert Roussel's "Le Festin de l'Araignée" left a vivid impression. One admired the formal, colorful beauty of this impressionistic music, to which Jacques Ibert's "Escales" made a rather weak though skillfully contrived pendant. The program, which Wolff conducted by heart, began with Lalo's Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys," and ended with Ravel's "La Valse." His transparent technique and plastic, vital interpretations met with enthusiastic applause.

For the third time Viscount Hidemaro Konoye appeared at the head of the Philharmonic. This Japanese has not only penetrated more than most of his race into the subtleties of Western symphonic music, but he is also a conductor of high intellectual standing. His rendering of Robert Schumann's "Rheinische" Symphony and accompaniment to songs by Pfitzner and Yrjö Kilpinen—beautifully sung by Gerhard Hüsch—were admirable.

The Ballet Russe in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Each year the City Art Commission sponsors a series of concerts by the San Francisco Symphony. Funds are derived from a special small-property tax.

By special arrangement, the Art Commission this year began its series by presenting the orchestra five times with the Ballet Russe. All the performances were sold out, and the Ballet was able to give a successful extra program with its touring orchestra.

Productions and artists that the Ballet Russe has made noted throughout the country were applauded in the civic programs. Massine and Lichine were most popular among the men dancers. Favorite ballerinas included Danilova, Baranova, Riabouchinska, Toumanova and Verchinina.

In every program one or two important performances were conducted by the regular San Francisco Symphony leader, Pierre Monteux. Some of his principal selections were Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," Weber's "Specter of the Rose," and the "Fantastic" Symphony of Berlioz.

Efrem Kurtz and Antal Dorati, traveling with the Ballet, were conductors of the remainder of the repertory.

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In the regular subscription symphony programs, Mr. Monteux repeatedly has introduced interesting soloists and unhackneyed music. One week Toscha Seidel provided excellent performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto. Then George Gershwin packed the Opera House twice when he was guest pianist in his Concerto in F and "Rhapsody in Blue" and guest leader of his "Porgy and Bess" Suite. A more modest but perhaps profounder success was enjoyed by the Polish-Parisian composer, Alexander Tansman. He was pianist in his "Concertino" and leader of his new "Aria" and "Alla Polacca."

Mr. Gershwin in the Concerto is relatively sober, though still full of elements of jazz and blues. His opera suite lost much effectiveness in being divorced from its stage action. Though he progresses both in devotion and in sophistication, he has not yet developed the full, free musicianship that is wanted to build fetching ideas into compositions of deep value.

The talent of Mr. Tansman, while less spectacular than Mr. Gershwin's, is more cultivated. His "Concertino," in a mechanistic modern spirit, maintained a fascinating, busy, smooth energy. Force and color were vivid in his "Alla Polacca," and his "Aria" was inspired by an intense lyricism.

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Among Mr. Monteux's performances, one outstandingly eloquent has been that of the Berlioz "Fantastic." Also he realized extraordinary brilliance of Ravel's "La Valse" and a grand pathos in Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration."

Pre-eminent in local chamber music has been the San Francisco String Quartet, which is made up of first-desk symphony players. As in past seasons, its performances have been admirably studious, skillful and alive in their pace and feeling.

Contemporary American novelty was Frederick Jacobi's Quartet No. 2, a work of admirable force of feeling and maturity of working-out. The 30-year-old Quartet No. 1, of the Hungarian Leo Weiner, was uncommonly tame, though able. Most striking was Hindemith's Quartet No. 3, which made a rare combination of modern boldness of idiom and true depth. Lesser novel matter was the melancholy Debussyan "Serenade" of the Belgian, Jongen.

Uday Shan-Kar in His Dance of the Snake Charmer: An Impression by Erica Karawina, Boston Artist Who Specializes in Painting Dancers. Shan-Kar, Now at the Height of His Popularity (His New York Engagement, With His Company of Hindu Dancers and Musicians, Was Twice Extended), Will Retire From the Concert Stage at the End of One More Season, to Devote Himself to the Establishment of an All-India Center of Hindu Arts in His Native Country. According to Present Plans, an Abandoned Maharajah's Palace Will Be Converted Into a Temple of the Dance, Which Will Include a School Staffed by Hindu Teachers, Where the Hindu Dance and the Interrelated Subjects of Music and Mythology Will Be Taught, and "a Research Department Which Will Preserve in Permanent Archives Authentic Materials of the Ancient Hindu Dance as Well as Its Current Folk Expressions." Sound and Motion Pictures Will Be Made of Shan-Kar's Own Dances, Which Are Derived From These Ancient and Modern Sources, and Also of Dances of the People in Unfrequented Parts of India

A Review of Sports in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An exhibition of sports in art has just opened at the Metropolitan Museum, entitled "Sporting Prints and Paintings." Some hundreds of paintings, engravings, etchings, drawings and lithographs are shown, which for the purpose of unity have been restricted to European and American art from the Middle Ages to the present, omitting the works of living artists. The numerous topics included range from a joust between knights in a fifteenth-century English water color to a lithograph by George Bellows epitomizing the contemporary American prize ring.

The show presents two fifteenth-century Dutch woodcuts of skating and fishing. With them in the introductory phase are German etchings and engravings, by Dürer and Cranach, of stag hunting and boar hunting. There are masterpieces in prints by Breughel the elder and Rembrandt, whose works are included under a broad interpretation of the subject—the former with a "Kermesse" and Rembrandt with his etching, "The Golf Player." Then the show switches into the main stream of its subject.

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More than half the pictures exhibited are English and of horses and hunting, man's oldest sport, and most of the paintings and prints are of the classic period of English sporting art—the nineteenth century, made notable by painters of horses and the hunt, such as Ben Marshall, George Stubbs, James Ward, John Ferneley, Frederick Herring and Henry Alken. And while these may be considered the premier specialists, whose works are greatly favored by sportsmen collectors for the romantic flavor which they gave them, with them in his droll, bourgeois drawings Rowlandson, the caricaturist, also belongs.

Marshall makes a handsome showing with five oils, three of them portraits of thoroughbreds. As portraits, the horses of Marshall have never been surpassed, and he quickly became one of the favorite horse painters of his day. He painted with great care, giving every attention to equine character and color, but considerable thought and freedom also to the painting of backgrounds. His "Ipswell Lass," lent by Mr. F. Ambrose Clark, shows particularly well his eminence in this field. And in addition to his horses he is represented by a portrait of a sportsman with his hounds, an excellent characterization believed to be a portrait of the artist.

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Like many of his colleagues, Marshall was himself a sportsman, and thus understood the requirements an exacting clientèle imposed upon his portraiture. A realistic picture by Stubbs, of hounds closing in on a deer, is another outstanding work, showing a memorable chase of the Grosvenor Hunt. Stubbs, one of the first English artists to make a close scientific study of horses, precedes Marshall, and the large engraved plates for his "Anatomy of the Horse" virtually date the beginning of the classic period of English sporting painting. Coaching, another favorite theme of English artists, is represented by Pollard's meticulous painting of the Manchester-Liverpool Mail Coach, which is shown skirting a village at full speed.

Sporting in America enjoyed less class distinction, and greater popular participation is found in the paintings and prints displayed. In contrast to English pictures, the American show many more kinds of game being hunted in more informal and varied ways. The painting of thoroughbreds is limited to a few specialists, such as Edward Troye and R. S. Hillman.

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Of special interest are paintings known to connoisseurs as the originals of popular lithographs. One of the earliest, by Charles Deas, records an almost forgotten event, the turkey shoot, and another, "Striped-Bass Fishing," is by Arthur F. Tait, one of the sturdiest standbys of the Currier & Ives press. Without the aid of the latter no survey of American sport would be complete, and in proper deference to lithography the museum includes fine impressions of "The Life of a Hunter—a Tight Fix" and the print of steamboat racing, "The Champions of the Mississippi," from the Currier & Ives collection of Harry T. Peters.

It is entirely probable that this is the first time these homely and popular prints have hung at the museum on walls usually associated with masterpieces of painting, and the circumstance scores a definite hit for popular taste. J. C. B.

Excitements at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Metropolitan Opera has continued to attract eager attention and capacity houses as well. At a matinée on Feb. 27 "Lucia di Lammermoor" emerged for the first time this season and bestowed a surprise which had nothing to do with the prima donna's "mad scene" or any of her excursions high above the staff, which the composer neither indicated nor, in all probability, foresaw. It was furnished by John Brownlee, the Metropolitan's new Australian baritone, who represented Henry Ashton, Lucy's imperious brother, as a vivid and commanding personage.

As a rule Ashton counts for nothing more in the picture than a secondary singer whose solos are over before most of the audience are on hand. Mr. Brownlee, thanks to intelligence, histrionic skill, a distinguished presence and the capacity and willingness to take pains made of what is usually a lay figure the outstanding feature of the performance. It was the sort of achievement those of us who had admired Mr. Brownlee at the Paris Opera had learned to expect of him, but it must have been a good deal of a shock to the rest of the assemblage. One even forgave his vocal dryness.

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Lily Pons, who always knows how to dress a part, made a high-bred and appealing Lucy. Her singing was fluent, graceful, gently expressive and prevailingly true to pitch, and of course when she soared to the altitudes she brought down the house. But it must be admitted that her fragile voice is hopelessly overweighted by a good deal of the music, in particular the sextet. Frederick Jagel as the Master of Ravenswood once more proved himself a stylist, even if the voice itself was not quite at its best. Ezio Pinza did an excellent Bide-the-Bent. Nicholas Massue delivered Arthur Buckiaw's lines in hard, metallic tones.

Gina Cigna ended her first Metropolitan season on the evening of March 1 in the name part of "Norma." This time the gifted soprano was in her best estate and the eloquence of her performance stirred the great audience to wild enthusiasm. Others who made important contributions to the brilliance of the occasion were Bruna Castagna (Adalgisa), Giovanni Martinelli (Pollione), Ezio Pinza (Oroveso) and Ettore Panizza (conductor).

A curious rumor has been current concerning Kirsten Flagstad, accelerated, no doubt, by her probably unprecedented feat of singing Brünnhilde, Elsa and Isolde on successive days. This operatic marathon embraced the season's first "Götterdämmerung" (unabridged, by the way) in the annual matinée Wagner series on March 2, followed by repetitions of "Lohengrin" and "Tristan und Isolde" on March 3 and 4.

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The rumor has it that the Norwegian soprano is thus subjecting her endurance to such extraordinary tests (aside from the marathon she has been singing continually in both opera and concert) because after packing in as many performances as she can, she intends this year to terminate her public career of 20 or more years and retire to domestic tranquillity.

Be that as it may, she came through the three-days ordeal with colors flying. Naturally her Götterdämmerung" Brünnhilde, being a first of the season, invited closest critical scrutiny, and in the second act she did some truly splendid singing besides showing histrionically distinct improvement. Her Brünnhilde there was both a graceful and an impressive figure, even though the oath on the spear point had not yet all the fury and thrust that some other singing-actresses have given it. But the historic high C evidently has difficulties for Mme. Flagstad. At the end of the prologue her try at the note was a sorry fiasco, ending in a precipitous slither that recalled the doll in "Hoffmann" when the mechanism is running down.

Memorable was the delivery of Siegfried's narrative by Lauritz Melchior, whose vocal mastery in the heavy Wagner roles is an ever-increasing source of wonder and delight. Ludwig Hofmann provided a capital Hagen, and the Gunther of Friedrich Schorr had understanding and style, both vocally and dramatically, though neither voice nor presence is by any means that of a young man. In the main gratifying improvement was evident in the orchestral quality under the painstaking direction of Artur Bodanzky, but the vagaries in the horn group were another matter.

"Lohengrin" had an element of special interest in the Ortrud of Gertrud Ruenger. This artist, fared decidedly better than she had done as either the "Walküre" Brünnhilde or the "Rheingold" Fricka. Indeed, her Ortrud in Act II was an uncommonly well-composed and skillfully wrought impersonation, carefully considered and carried out with incisiveness and force. Moreover, the lower tessitura of Ortrud's music is evidently more natural for Mme. Ruenger's voice than the tessitura de Brünnhilde.

Meanwhile the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has been pursuing an even, if not highly stumulating, course, under the competent leadership of Artur Rodzinski; the Oratorio Society, whose conductor is Albert Stoessel, has given its annual uncut performance of Bach's B minor Mass, and the Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra, directed by Hans Lange, has concluded its second annual series with a program devoted to the Bach family (March 1).

This really noteworthy program was shrewdly selected to exhibit typically and in a strong light not only the great Johann Sebastian, but his sons Wilhelm Friedemann, Carl Philipp Emanuel and Johann Christian. The concluding number consisted of Johann Sebastian's Church Cantata No. 93 ("Was Gott thut das ist wohlgethan") and a chorale from Church Cantata No. 100, a work which employs the same text.

More of the Johnson Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The great John G. Johnson collection, housed in galleries of its own at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is showing to the public for the first time in its entirety the section that traces the development of French painting from the fifteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

Due to lack of space, it has been necessary to rotate various sections. As a result many of the pictures are retired from view for prolonged periods. The French paintings, here introduced as a group, reveal a wealth of material hitherto unavailable for public study.

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The works are displayed chronologically, beginning with fifteenth-century pictures by Burgundian and Catalan masters, the majority of whom are unknown. These paintings often show in a single canvas an electric mix-up of Italian and Flemish design trends. The most important is "St. Jerome and Canon Beisleyden," by Simon Marmion, fifteenth-century master, shown first in the great Bruges exhibition of 1902, when it was purchased by Mr. Johnson.

With Poussin, in the seventeenth century, the collection begins to unfold the absorbing story of modern art development. "The Baptism of Christ" shows clearly the ancestry of broader handling in figure studies and landscapes stretching from the work of the Barbizon school through that of the Impressionists.

How the still-life progressed from the meticulous dew-drop and insect realism of the Old Masters to the buoyancy of Renoir is indicated in paintings by Chardin and Delacroix, one of the most handsome and historically important being the latter's "Flowers and Fruit."

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The progression of landscape from the tight green-and-brown paintings by early exponents to the scintillant color technique of the pointillists is traced through paintings by Theodore Rousseau, Barye, Courbet, Diaz, Dupré, Claude Lorrain, Fantin-Latour, Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley and many other representative romanticists and color theorists of the Barbizon school and the Impressionists.

The group of works by Corot provides a survey of his achievement from the meticulous handling of the earliest landscapes through the fine structural period, of which "Mother and Child on the Sea Shore" is the gem, to the filmy, sylvan romanticisms of the painter's last years.

Millet is also shown in various stages of development, as are Chardin, Courbet, Decamps, Diaz, Troyon and Rousseau.

Paintings by less known artists demand attention. "Ironing" by François Bonvin is close kin to the work of Degas; while Theodule Rebot's "The Cook" taps the same style as Daumier.

Several important figure compositions are studies for larger paintings. Two such, "Peace and War," by Puvis de Chavannes, are preliminary studies for murals in the Hotel de Ville in Amiens. A partial sketch by Gérieault is for one of the figures in "The Raft of Medusa" in the Louvre, and a small study by Ingres is a preliminary for the Louvre's "Martyrdom of St. Symphorien."

British Etchers and Engravers

By Frank Rutter

London

British etchings have a deserved reputation, and the innocent visitor to London might be pardoned for imagining that he would be sure to see the best British etchings of the time in the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters, Etchers and Engravers, especially in this coronation year. Alas! he might as well expect to see the best painting and sculpture at the Royal Academy—where artists of such eminence as Wilson Steer, O. M., and Jacob Epstein never exhibit. It is not so easy, in either London or Paris, to know where to see the work of the best contemporary artists.

The two greatest living English masters of etching and drypoint are Muirhead Bone and D. Y. Cameron. Neither is a member of this society. Two other eminent etchers, Henry Rushbury and G. L. Brockhurst, who do belong to it, are not exhibiting at the Painter-Etchers this year. Other members unaccountably absent include Dame Laura Knight, S. R. Badmin, Job Nixon, Nathaniel Sparks and E. Herbert Whydale. F. L. Griggs, R. A., contributes one plate only, "Cockayne." The veteran Malcolm Osborne shows an excellent portrait in drypoint of the Yorkshire critic, Herbert Thompson, and there is a vigorous drypoint, "The Carousal," by Edmund Blampied. Another drypoint of distinction is "Sickle Sharpening, Anjou," by W. Russell Flint, R. A. But there is little else in the way of etching that comes up to the standard of the really excellent engravings.

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No other works in the exhibition reach so high a degree of craftsmanship and conception as the series of line engravings illustrating Aesop's Fables by Stephen Gooden, a brilliant engraver of the first order. From another line engraver, Robert Austin, comes two superb plates, "Study of a Girl's Head" and "Portrait," while another masterly line engraving, "What a Piece of Work Is Man," comes from Stanley Anderson, A. R. A. Wood-engravings have come more and more to the front at this exhibition in recent years and this winter they are both numerous and generally superior to the etchings in quality. Clare Leighton, Gwendolen Raverat, John Farleigh and Iain Macnab are some of the most prominent and successful of the wood-engravers.

Meanwhile, it may be of interest to many print lovers visiting London this year to know that etchings by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R. A., can always be seen at Messrs. Connell's galleries, 56 Conduit street, and prints by Muirhead Bone at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi's galleries, 144 New Bond street.

The memorial exhibition of oil paintings and water colors by Sir Charles John Holmes at the Fine Art Society (148 New Bond street) honors the memory of one of the most remarkable and distinguished of England's modern landscape painters. When we remember the varied activities of Holmes's busy life, as editor of the Burlington Magazine, Slade Professor at Oxford, and finally director of the National Gallery, it is amazing how great were his industry and achievement as a painter.

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For he not only attained distinction in both oils and water color, he was a pioneer and leader. He was the first of the English landscape painters to break away from the impressionist ideal, and to aim at simplification and emphatic design; he was equally a pioneer in finding a new genre, being the inventor of what is now known as the "industrial landscape." Both these major aspects of his art are well represented in this exhibition, which includes paintings showing how industrial buildings may harmonize with the surrounding landscape, and also summary impressions, mostly in water color, of the peaks in the Lake Country which lend themselves superbly to simplification.

The most important foreign show of the new year is also in New Bond street, at Messrs. Wildenstein's galleries, where there is a display of masterpieces by Seurat, Signac and their Neo-Impressionist colleagues. It is a valuable and educational exposition of Divisionist painting as practiced at Paris in the 'eighties.

Detroit Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

The Detroit Artists Market is showing works by Harry Glassgold and John Cornish. Mr. Glassgold is represented by a group of fairly large water colors which are equally poetic in conception whether the subject is a quiet seacoast town or a bustling city street. They are beautifully organized, and done in the sketchy Marin manner, with a lot of white paper showing through to give brilliance and sparkle.

"Jersey Coast," perhaps the most striking, is in deep rich blues and greens, with a little bit of sky, red-roofed houses only slightly indicated and a foreground of craggy, red-brown rocks. "Breezy Point" is an exquisite little marine of rocks and sails and jutting point of land, and "Harvest," with its brooding sky and seemingly hasty drawing of golden stooks, is another handsome item.

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Quite different in subject are the New York scenes, such as the busy street corner under an elevated. "Williamsburg Bridge" has tops of tenement houses for a background, and there is a loafer on a bench. In spite of the sordidness of back yards, coal derricks and railroad tracks, Mr. Glassgold has achieved the same poetic quality in his "South Scranton."

Mr. Cornish shows several small, sturdy still-lifes of apples or flowers, and a large portrait of a girl in a black dress, with long, tapering hands. There are also portrait heads and a landscape or two, rather stiffly painted but with a certain charm. The water colors have depth and brilliance, though not the sparkle of Mr. Glassgoid's. The pencil and crayon drawings, however, are superb. They include negro heads, child studies and old women, all sympathetically handled. Most of the drawings are quite dark, with subtle gradations of tone, which are as rich as color. A charcoal study of a woman's head, with shawl, is another fine piece.

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At the Institute of Arts is an impressive group of French seventeenth-century paintings "in the grand manner," with others of the more realistic school. These paintings are for the most part rich in color, cinnabars, browns and soft blues predominating. One of the few religious paintings is the "Last Supper" by Phillippe de Champagne (1602-1672) who was court painter to Louis XIV. The Disciples are seated in the usual semi-circle, their jewel-colored robes, blue, gold, pink, green and amethyst, set off by a somber architectural background. A yellow radiance dramatizes the central figure.

By the same artist are a large "Visitation," with very human treatment of the faces, and an extremely handsome portrait of a nobleman. The face of Maitre de Ribeaucourt's "Man Playing a Guitar" shows the pink flesh tones of the Flemish painters, while the rest of the painting is low in key—blacks, pale greens and reds. A portrait of a man with bushy red hair and mustachios, with a warm, rich quality, even in the dun-colored cloak, is by Jacques Blanchard (1600-1638), called "the French Titian."

Also, at the Institute is a group of drawings by Renoir and water colors by Cézanne. Among the Renoirs is "Christine in Profile," a plump figure in red crayon. There is a lovely "Reclining Nude" in a sort of mauve chalk. Numerous sketches for his paintings of bathers, gentle, heavy-limbed creatures, are also included, as well as a charcoal study for "Christine at the Piano" and several small landscapes in pencil.

Among the Cézanne water colors, "House on a Hill" and "Vichy" have the ruddy orange and green tones that typify the artist's oils, while there are others in pale washes of lavender, yellow and green. "Trees" resembles an oil in its choppy brushwork. The sketch for "Hommage à Delacroix" is in pen and ink with colored washes. Other sketches, scarcely half finished, with a few pencil strokes and only slight indications of color, have enough to mark them as the work of the master, though Cézanne would probably be amazed to see them today included in an exhibition.

Why Two Plays Failed

By Harold Hobson

London

Recently London, in a theatrical season remarkable for its prosperity, has registered two failures that have aroused great interest. The first was Sir James Barrie's "The Boy David," and this was followed by Mr. Merton Hodge's "The Orchard Walls," which ran at the fashionable St. James's for four performances only. These regrettable events have naturally caused the public to inquire with more than usual interest, why do plays fail?

The story of "The Boy David" is that of a brilliant cast, repeated postponements, a lavish production, an unexpected interpretation of the Bible story and unfriendly critics. The London critics, almost to a man, unlike their colleagues in Edinburgh, condemned the play after its first performance, and the booking, which had been heavy, fell off. The chief players were Elisabeth Bergner, Jean Cadell, Godfrey Tearle, Sir John Martin-Harvey and Leon Quartermaine. The four last drew what are commonly thought to be "star" salaries, whilst Miss Bergner's remuneration is probably on a scale known by no other actress in the English theater.

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The expenses of "The Boy David" were thus exceptionally heavy. But, so unfavorable had been its critical reception in London, that on the night of Monday, Jan. 18, at a season when many theaters were crowded, only £90 was taken at the box office. Not more than 28 people applied for seats in the upper circle, a comparatively cheap part of the house. In these circumstances, Mr. Charles B. Cochran, who presented the play, decided to withdraw it.

Meanwhile, the Barrie-Bergner interpretation of David as a simple, childlike boy calmly trusting in a Being greater than himself, had begun to build up an enthusiastic public amongst certain sections of theater-goers. When Mr. Cochran announced the withdrawal of the play the box office receipts immediately began to rise. The last four performances were crowded out. At the final matinée and evening performances more people were turned away than could be admitted. Nearly £1000 was taken at the doors. Mr. Cochran made great efforts to extend the run of the play, but the theater had already been engaged by another management which was unable to change its plans, and so Sir James Barrie's drama, which the London critics did not like, but which many people thought to be one of the loveliest things they had ever seen, had to come off.

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Other reasons accounted for the taking off of "The Orchard Walls." The cast contained no names of the first celebrity—but neither did that of Mr. Hodge's previous piece, "The Wind and the Rain," which held the stage for more than two years. More important than this circumstance is the consideration that one of the characters, a kindly and famous doctor, was radically miscast. Mr. Arthur Sinclair, that fine Irish comedian, was uncomfortable in this part. To make up for this, however, there was the performance of Miss Sophie Stewart in the difficult role of an unwanted wife, which for charm, understanding and delicacy hardly could have been bettered. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, as a pinheaded and designing mother, was extremely amusing, and the elaborate train in the second scene moved very creditably off the stage. In the principal parts Miss Valerie Taylor and Mr. Hugh Sinclair were adequate, though not outstanding.

The characters themselves were chiefly at fault. Like Romeo and Juliet the play dealt with a pair of "star-crossed lovers." But Romeo and Juliet did at least make an effort; they put up a fight, and if they were beaten, it was not for want of trying. Mr. Hodge's hero and heroine were as futile a couple as could be imagined. The only reason that prevented them from marrying was lack of money, and, since they were living at the rate of anything from £500 to £3000 a year, even this was relative. Plays ought to be about people who do things, even if they do silly things. Mr. Hodge tried to write a piece about people who merely dithered, and he found it impossible.

A Polite Crime Play

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Gilbert Miller plies back and forth between New York and European capitals picking up plays for production here and in London but not always are the results of his searchings exceptional. His most recent import is "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," a polite English crime play by Barré Lyndon which proves amusing at the Hudson Theater.

Mr. Miller has always been one to go in for polish rather than depths. If he finds something with grace and a smooth surface it pleases him. It pleases large numbers of playgoers also and in consequence the producer has prospered. But the finer things of the theater are coming more and more to be considered those in which a philosophy of some sort is discoverable, pieces the authors of which are eager to play with ideas instead of merely confecting mechanical entertainments, and there is therefore a possibility that before long Mr. Miller may find himself being looked upon as old-fashioned.

That has happened to a number of producers already, those set in their ways, firm in their likes and dislikes. They have not been able to grow with a growing age and can do nothing more now than lament that the theater has changed and, from their point of view, degenerated. Their view continues to be that the drama should be a kind of side-show to life and nothing more. The more modern playwrights and producers want to make it a vital part of life and of progress in our manner of living and thinking. Those who choose may call them propagandists or they may be described as philosophers. At any rate they are more closely related to Ibsen and Shaw than to Pinero.

"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" is plain make-believe. A gentlemanly doctor of the best repute pretends that he wants to study criminals and that the best way to learn why they are what they are and how they react to their own crimes is to go in for a few burglaries himself and see how he feels. So he robs a couple of houses. Then he makes the acquaintance of a clever dealer in stolen goods and several agreeable thieves, becomes their leader and with them plans and executes a daring crime or two. But when he has gathered enough data for a book and is ready to give up crime, difficulties confront him.

All this is told in the most elementary fashion and with amiable ease. Cedric Hardwicke plays the pleasant doctor as the gentleman he is and the crooks, all good fellows at heart, provide contrast by the necessary exaggerations. Some years ago this sort of thing was labeled "for the tired business man." No doubt business men are still tired.

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Butterfly Hill

MANCHURIA, that ancient land of austere prairies, breaks into frivolity around the sea. Along its coast line it allows itself to become gay with green-clad hills, with wooded roads and rocks decorated with wild flowers. Down on its southern shore, on the Liao-tung Peninsula, it entices the visitor with a charming pattern of ridges and valleys trailing down to the blue ocean.

Probably the stern interior of the land would cringe with shame if it knew that, in a little seaside town near Port Arthur, there is a hill so soft with bloom and fluttering wings that foreign visitors have christened it Butterfly Hill. Butterfly Hill—in Manchuria!

♪ ♪ ♪

A WIDE HILL, criss-crossed with lanes and paths and shadowed by lush vegetation, it rises slowly from the shore. Over the thick wild grass, the acacia trees make shadows of dark filigree. Low pines add their pungent fragrance to the breeze. In deserted Russian gardens, the wistaria arbors are overgrown until the vines make little green-walled houses out of them. Rocks imprinted with cornelian tints crop out of patches of rust-red soil. Land-birds skim, twittering, from bough to nest; and sea-birds move straight out to the horizon with a smooth gliding of wings. Gay in their kimonos, Japanese children pick flowers on the crest, while about their heads circle the butterflies for which the hill is named: floating, detached, like flowers of the air—needing neither soil nor roots nor stems to hold them and give them beauty.

Butterfly Hill offers to any child a paradise of earthy scents, of dim nooks to explore, of romantic games to play. Staying in the hotel down the slope is a young American boy of ten or eleven, who has come with his mother from a hot city in the interior of China. We watch him with interest; for among the foreign children at the resort, it is he who always seems to have the most to do—and who spends the most time on Butterfly Hill. Often we look after him a little enviously, wishing that we could go along; for we can imagine how good the air smells to him, how inviting the paths are, and how delicious are the little games which he is about to play with himself—much more exciting, certainly, than anything we shall be doing ourselves. But we do not venture to follow him, knowing that the company of a grown-up would only blight his day with disenchantment.

We can imagine, however, what he will do upon the hillside, alone with his fresh perceptions and his fancies. By turns he will be an aborigine, an explorer, a naturalist, a conquistador, and a boy adventurer in a dangerous and thrilling land. His feet will halt, his face will frown or smile, his arm will make gestures of command and tension and courage—each as the young actor changes his role upon his own lone stage.

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WITH STEALTHY TREAD he will sneak around the old Russian bungalows which drowse in their shade-dampened gardens—many of them left vacant since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904. He will mount the creaking steps of a battered porch. Seating himself upon the rail, he will swing his bare leg in an imaginary Russian boot, drink tea from an imaginary samovar, and speak nonchalantly of his deeds of valor to the imaginary Russian belles admiring him from behind their fans. Then, when he tires of the game, he will stride away again.

His head high, he will trudge along the lane where the old ponies still draw their shabby droshkies, seeking for fares under the dappled light of the roadside acacias. He looks comfortable in the costume which he dons for much of the summer. Like the Japanese boys, he wears a cotton kimono and a pair of sandals hooked over his big toes. His legs and arms are as brown as an Oriental child's; but his blond American head rises with amusing unexpectedness from the curved neck line. In his hand he carries a butterfly net. The net, indeed, is his excuse for coming to Butterfly Hill so often. After all, a manly young fellow can scarcely say to his elders: "I want to climb the hill, so I can smell the earth and pretend I'm a hero."

♪ ♪ ♪

AND THE BUTTERFLIES are a good enough excuse for anyone. They are of many kinds, and beautiful. There are enormous black ones, and little snow-white ones; there are big brown ones flecked with orange, like sunshine on brown leaves; and there are small pale moths of periwinkle blue. As he walks along the hill, the boy will be conscious always of a delicate fragile movement, woven as if on invisible threads through the underbrush and the air. It is as vague and noiseless as the iridescent shimmering of still water.

Where there are butterflies, there must surely be blossoms; and Butterfly Hill is equally rich in both. The American child will gather a great bouquet—to take back to his mother, as he will tell himself, lest it be unseemly for a boy to like flowers too well. He will rather envy the Japanese boys, who have no inhibitions along such lines. They climb the hill daily in their swinging kimonos, chattering and exclaiming as happily over the wild flowers as if they had come upon a horde of kites or shuttlecocks lying among the stones.

The wild lilac hangs like a lavender mist on the hillside; and the boy will break a branch carefully, making a cracking sound on the still air. Day lilies he will find there, too—growing wild like stabs of sunlight among the green grass. And wild pinks, dainty and softly scented; and fluffy clouds of baby's breath, native to the soil. And— He will stop abruptly. For there, hidden in the thick grass beside an agate-colored stone, a single small plant will lift a spike hung with tiny indigo bells: a wild snapdragon.

The boy will drop down on his bare knees and stare at it. He will touch it faintly with a brown finger-tip. But he will not pick it. It is too rare. Besides, he has heard our own story:

♪ ♪ ♪

ON OUR FIRST day at the resort, we took a stroll on Butterfly Hill. As we walked, we bent down now and then to gather a bouquet of flowers; and among our first discoveries was a spray of the wild indigo snapdragon, which we picked with casual pleasure. On our tour of the hill, however, we found no other specimen of it; and, when we realized how rare it was, in the region, we were sorry that we had taken it. However, we could not put it back upon its stalk, so we carried it to our room. There we placed the nosegay in our drinking glass, the only container available—with the snapdragon in the place of honor in the center of the bouquet. Later, we thought, we would press the delicate flower and take it home to China with us—keeping it in our dictionary, where it would fall out before our eyes every now and then as a tiny and charming surprise. But now it was tiffin time; so we left the room for an hour or so.

When we returned, we found our bouquet carefully undisturbed; it was just as we had left it—all but one flower. The wild snapdragon was not there!

One of the Japanese or Chinese room-boys, probably, had seen our prize; and, delighted, he had filched it from the glass. Doubtless he thought that the ignorant foreigner would not even notice that it was missing!

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THE AMERICAN CHILD'S eyes had deepened when we told him about our experience, as a child's eyes do when any small event is made into a story.

And, up on the hillside today where we cannot follow him, no doubt he will remember what we have said. We can picture him there, kneeling in the sunny grass and looking at the lapis-blue flower beside the rock. Probably he will spring to his feet and run down the slope, eager to tell us that he, too, has found a wild snapdragon—and that he has left it growing, so that it can bloom again next year on Butterfly Hill.

M. M. M.

London in Spring

WHAT beauty is here but the beauty of flowers in my mind?
There is no life in the pavement and the street;
Yet when the breath of spring comes to me on the wind,
I feel the buried flowers stir under my feet.

JEAN HARGREAVES

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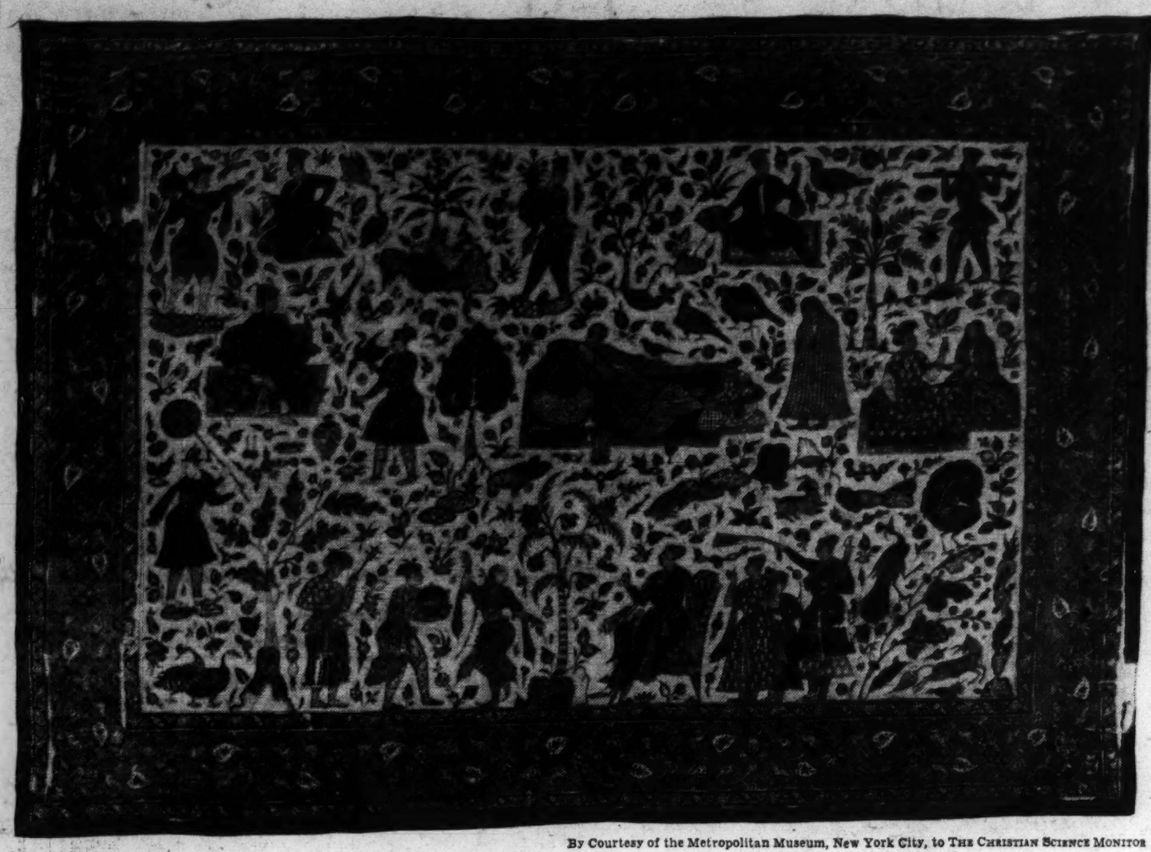

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIAN-PAINTED COTTON OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A PRACTICE in ornamenting textiles in India was that of block printing and painting. The painted cotton was generally done by hand, the design painted in hot beeswax on the textile, and then dyed, the waxed areas resisting the dye. For each separate color, there must be a separate dyeing.

This kind of Indian painted prints was called "palampore" or "pintado." They were decorated either with the design of the Mohammedan prayer rug, or with legendary themes. The painted cotton in the Metropolitan Museum is enclosed with a border, its field fairly evenly dispersed with figures, plants and conventionalized motives.

The Downs For Company

WHENEVER I can spare the time—especially after a trip away from home—I go for a solitary walk upon the downs, and somehow this contact with their serene permanence never fails to comfort me. Downs are friendly things. They are so big compared with life's little worries. Their rolling rounded ridges, pushing out shoulder after shoulder in echelon for as far as the eye can reach, always makes me feel small. It is true that many things in life often make me feel that, but the downs teach me this very necessary lesson in so much more kindly a fashion. . . . I enjoy the spacious loneliness of my downland walk. I am no hermit, nor do I dislike my fellows, but in this thickly-populated island I do like to get away from them occasionally. . . .

Even so, there is one man whom I do enjoy meeting on these lonely walks, and he is the downland shepherd. He is no alien intruder on my solitude, but one who is part and parcel of the downs themselves, for he and his forbears have been tending their sheep there for centuries. Usually he is an old man, often very like Thomas Carlyle in countenance, and always he is a gentleman in the true meaning of that overworked word. . . .

But what a lot about the downs these shepherds must know, for they see them when the rest of the world is sleeping. Even today, during the months of January and February, the shepherd sleeps the night—or rather spends the night, for his work does not permit of much sleep—in a little corrugated house upon wheels, for several weeks in succession while his flock is lambing. Just fancy being alone on the Wiltshire hills night after night with only three or four hundred sheep, a dog, and the countryside for company. Here is one department of farming which the machine cannot invade, the lambing of the flock. . . .

It always seems rather queer to me that in this rushing mechanical age there still exists one type of man in England who has not changed much since scriptural days. Some months ago I walked across Piccadilly Circus at midnight, and somehow I found myself thinking of the Wiltshire shepherd watching his flock under the shadow of the downs. What a contrast! In the one place light and noise and a pleasure-seeking crowd, and in the other the peaceful downland night, the sheep, and the shepherd, that man who is still familiar with nature at nightfall, night, and dawn. Somehow I felt that the shepherd was superior to all of us who were in Piccadilly Circus that night. Elections, strikes, revolutions, football results, and all other modern things which are so important to most of us are beneath his notice, for they cannot affect him very much, if at all. His life is filled to overflowing without any of these modern things. He has the downs for company, his sheep for interest, and Nature by night and day for his comfort and his pleasure, and he finds them all-sufficient. He is part of Wiltshire, of England, of the world even, which has not changed very much since the beginning of time.—A. G. STREET, in "Thinking Aloud." (London: Faber & Faber.)

The Daina Singers

IN A land so rich in the treasury of folk song and folk dance, it is right that the Lithuanian people should express themselves most naturally in the beautiful medium of the "Daina." These, the songs of the people, are immensely varied. There is one for every mood, every aspect of nature, every deed or thought; and through the "Daina" the commonplace things of daily life are transmuted into gracious poems. No people understand better how to make a festival both out of work and leisure. The beautiful old national customs may disappear under the grinding wheels of so-called "progress," as they have done elsewhere; but the love of song is so innate that it can never perish.

Singing and dancing are the main joys of the present-day Lithuanian, as they were of his ancestors. Watch the lovely "Swallow dance"—the very epitome of spring—and you must rejoice in its charming freshness. To the edge of the birch groves, where the trees are in their bright new dress, the men and girls go out to dance on a spring afternoon. Couple after couple take up their position, in two sets facing one another: swinging, bending and passing through as quickly as the twisting, glancing flight of the swallow.

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THE YOUNG MEN and maids of Lithuania, while well acquainted with the modern dances, do not neglect the old ones. There is never a gathering where they do not dance; and, whenever they can, they will dance in the fields and woods. Sometimes the girls dance together and sing their songs; sometimes they dance and sing with the boys.

The oldest forms of Lithuanian folk-dance are those when the women dance in a circle, the music being supplied by the songs—usually improvised—of the dancers. According to the Director of Folk Lore archives in Kaunas, the characteristic feature of true Lithuanian dancing is its smoothness and the grace of its rhythm; a "flowing cadence," as we should term it in music. This was the essence of the old dances: and only later, when the circle dance was superseded to some extent by that with a partner, was instrumental music supplied, by violin or accordion, both instruments foreign to Lithuania. The newer dances were quicker in tempo, the performers liking to mark the rhythm by stamping their feet or clapping their hands. Possibly they point to Polish or Russian influence, for it is not a part of the old Lithuanian tradition.

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WHILE MANY OF the songs of Lithuania are plaintive, melancholy and tender, pitched in the minor key, and possessing words that seem to express the sadness of a people which has known centuries of oppression, it is a mistake to suppose that all are such. Frequently the boys and girls of a village will group themselves in two rows or circles, on the opposite sides of a stream or on the grass. Each group in turn takes up a stanza at a time, to which the others make reply, the verses usually being improvised and full of teasing jests, each side endeavoring to defeat the other in a witty battle of words.

You may hear every kind of song—the mournful keening of the old women, strange laments like those of the old Norse wives; the pathetic song of the girl who weeps for a faithless lover, the gay lilting refrain of the harvesters, the naïve poetry which the little barefoot goose girl sings as she tends her white feathered flock.

There is a song for the spinning wheel, another for the plough; and the raftsmen pushing their timber rafts down the rivers from the great forests to the sea sing as they float along. And in the slow harmonious rhythm of life in field and forest the heart of a nation finds its fullest, richest expression in the melodies and poetry which are its traditional heritage.

E. D.

Large Canvas

The long shore lies
in the grasp of the tide,
with upflung garlands of kelp beside.

And the wide skies
glitter with white
of cumulus clouds and yellow sunlight.

The horizon tries
on the north to reach
with a long line of trees from mountains to beach.

He must have huge tubes
of white and green,
of yellow and blue,
who would show this shore, these skies, this reach
of long line of trees from mountains to beach.

His picture must glow,
it must smell of salt,
and a sea wind must flow across it.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Returning to Zion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible contains many allusions to Zion. Zion was one of the hills on which Jerusalem was built. Originally a Jebusite fortress, the hill was captured by King David. Here he brought the ark—the sign of God's presence among His people—and placed it in the tabernacle he erected for it. Henceforward, the hill of Zion was esteemed sacred, inviolate.

It is therefore easy to see why writers of the Scriptures used the term "Zion" figuratively as representing the city of God, the spiritual, holy habitation of the Most High. Especially in the Psalms and the book of the prophet Isaiah, is the thought of Zion as perfect joy and freedom continually emphasized. In the centuries following the captivity and dispersion of the children of Israel, their desire for eventual return to Zion never faded.

But what of the spiritual meaning of these historical facts? Did God single out one nation for special favors? If so, what of the rest of mankind? How are they to receive a share of the promised inheritance? Christian Science has a satisfying answer to these queries. It teaches what careful study of the Scriptures revealed to Mary Baker Eddy, namely, that all that really exists is the divine Mind, God, good, and that this Mind expresses itself in countless spiritual, perfect ideas, man and the universe.

Everyone recognizes that we are all capable of thinking, of knowing, of loving, of doing. The question is, How are we able to think, to know, to love, to do? Because, Christian Science answers, the real man, who is spiritual, reflects the perfect qualities of the one and only cause, God, his heavenly Father. Man lives because God is Life; he knows because God is Mind; he loves because God is Love. Man in God's image and likeness is therefore always at one with God, at one with unchanging, perfect Mind, Love. Life lived in full conformity with these truths would of necessity be free from any sense of fear, misery, want, pain, or distress; it would be completely and unalterably right. It would mean that one had entered the kingdom of heaven, the city of God, Zion.

The Revelator states that he "saw a new heaven and a new earth." He became aware of the perfection and unity of God and man. Through spiritual vision, he realized that man does not die to attain heaven, harmony, but lives—lives as his creator knows him, the sinless, pure, happy child of God. The Revelator became aware that pain, death, sorrow are no part of true consciousness; these are illusions which are no part of the kingdom of heaven, wherein man, the image and likeness of infinite Love, abides.

Those who have not yet glimpsed the possibility of continuous happiness, health, freedom from fear and discord, may learn from Christian Science that there is a way to attain and retain this desirable state. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

Pondering this passage, we find that heaven, harmony is achieved as we gain the right understanding of what Life is. It is not a question of time or place, but simply a matter of becoming conscious of the truth of what man is as the child of God—spiritual, sinless, pure, and free.

Humanity, tired of its wanderings away from its real home, weary of the husks offered by material thinking and living, suffering because of belief in a life apart from Spirit, is destined to learn through Christ, in Christian Science, that the security and peace we need are already here, for God, infinite good, is here. When each individual is really willing and eager to turn from the errors that have bound him, he will find what Isaiah calls "The way of holiness," of holy thinking, and will go that way. Nothing evil, harmful, or destructive can go along with the traveler. Ransomed from the seeming power of evil, the right thinker "shall return, and come to Zion with songs . . . and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Revenir à Sion

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE fait souvent allusion à Sion—l'une des collines sur lesquelles fut bâtie Jérusalem. Là se dressait jadis une forteresse des Jébusiens, qui fut conquise par le roi David. Sur cette même colline le roi fit transporter l'arche qui symbolisait la présence de Dieu parmi Son peuple; il la fit installer dans la tente dressée pour elle. Dès lors on regarda la colline de Sion comme un lieu inviolable et sacré.

Il est donc facile de voir pourquoi les Écritures emploient fréquemment le terme "Sion" d'une manière figurative, pour représenter la cité de Dieu, l'habitation sainte et spirituelle du Très-Haut. Ce sont en particulier les Psaumes et le livre du prophète Ésaïe qui font ressortir la pensée de Sion en tant que joie et liberté parfaites. Après la captivité et la dispersion des Israélites, le désir de retourner un jour à Sion persista chez eux de siècle en siècle.

Mais quel est le sens spirituel de ces faits historiques? Dieu a-t-Il choisi un seul peuple comme objet de Ses faveurs? S'il en est ainsi, à quoi peuvent s'attendre le reste des hommes? Comment recevront-ils leur part de l'héritage promis? A toutes ces questions, la Science Chrétienne répond d'une manière satisfaisante. Elle enseigne les vérités suivantes, révélées à Mary Baker Eddy par l'étude approfondie des Écritures: tout ce qui existe réellement, c'est Dieu, le bien, l'Entendement divin; et cet Entendement s'exprime dans des idées spirituelles parfaites qui constituent l'homme et l'univers.

Chacun reconnaît que nous sommes tous à même de penser, de savoir, d'aimer, d'agir. A ce sujet, voici la question qui se pose: Comment sommes-nous capables de penser, de savoir, d'aimer, d'agir? La Science Chrétienne répond: Parce que l'homme réel, qui est spirituel, reflète les qualités parfaites de son Père céleste, de Dieu, seule et unique cause. L'homme vit parce que Dieu est Vie; il sait parce que Dieu est Entendement; il aime parce que Dieu est Amour. Créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme est donc toujours uni à Dieu, à l'Entendement immuable et parfait, à l'Amour. Vécue en tous points d'accord avec ces vérités, la vie serait nécessairement exempte de n'importe quel faux sens—crainte, tourment, pauvreté, douleur ou détresse; elle serait droite et juste d'une manière complète, inaltérable. Ceci impliquerait que le disciple est entré dans le royaume des cieux, dans Sion, la cité de Dieu.

Le Révélateur déclare qu'il vit "un ciel nouveau et une terre nouvelle." La perfection et l'unité de Dieu et de l'homme lui devinrent sensibles. Grâce à la vision spirituelle, il comprit que pour atteindre le ciel, l'harmonie, l'homme ne doit point mourir mais vivre—vivre comme son créateur le connaît, comme un enfant de Dieu, heureux, pur et sans péché. Le Révélateur se rendit compte que la douleur, la mort, le chagrin ne font nullement partie de la vraie conscience: ce sont des illusions qui n'entrent point dans le royaume des cieux où demeure l'homme, image et ressemblance de l'Amour infini.

Si nous n'avons pas encore entrevu la possibilité d'un bonheur et d'une santé continuels, d'une liberté permanente à l'égard de la crainte et des inharmonies, nous pouvons apprendre par la Science Chrétienne qu'il existe un chemin permettant d'atteindre et de conserver cet état désirable. A la page 242 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Il n'y a qu'un chemin qui mène au ciel, à l'harmonie, et le Christ dans la Science divine, nous montre ce chemin. Ce chemin consiste à ne connaître aucune autre réalité—à n'avoir aucune autre conscience de vie—que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet, et à nous élever au-dessus des soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs des sens."

En méditant ce passage, nous apprenons que le ciel, l'harmonie, s'obtient lorsque nous arrivons à comprendre vraiment ce qu'est la Vie. Ce n'est point affaire de temps ou de lieu: il s'agit simplement de prendre conscience de la véritable nature de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu—l'homme spirituel, pur, libre et sans péché.

Lasse d'errer loin de sa vraie patrie, fatiguée des caroubes que lui présentent le penser et la vie matériels, souffrant parce qu'elle croit à une existence séparée de l'Esprit, l'humanité apprendra tôt ou tard par le Christ, en Science Chrétienne, que la sécurité et la paix dont elle a besoin sont déjà présentes, car Dieu est là. Dieu le bien sans limites. Quiconque aspire réellement à se détourner des erreurs qui l'avaient asservi, trouvera ce qu'Ésaïe appelle "le chemin de la sainteté," du penser sanctifié, et pourra suivre ce chemin. Aucun élément nuisible, mauvais ou destructif ne peut s'attacher au voyageur. Rachetés du prétendu pouvoir qu'exerce le mal, ceux qui pensent selon la justice "retourneront et reviendront dans Sion avec des chants de triomphe;... la douleur et le gémissement s'enfuiront."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New Plane Aids Personal Flying

Department of Commerce Hammond proves easy to fly and easy to land—It gets 10 miles to a gallon of gasoline but the price is not yet down to comparable transportation by automobile.

By a Staff Photographer

Rear View of Hammond Safety Plane
Showing Wing Flaps Fully Lowered. In This Position the Plane May Glide Earthward at Steep Angle Without Loss of Control

News in Aviation

One of the biggest things that the Department of Commerce's Hammond plane did for aviation when it arrived in Boston recently was the complete change it made in an average person's own reaction to flying after being permitted to go up in it.

Here we saw a number of people, some of whom had never flown, go up in this Hammond plane with Mrs. Nancy Love, the department exhibition and air marker pilot, and, after a bit of explanation, take over the control stick themselves! That is reducing piloting to simple terms, even simpler, perhaps, than learning to drive a car. Needles to say, everyone came back on the field tremendously enthused about the safety plane and wondering how he and she might buy a ship, be a pilot, and other phases that an enthusiast immediately wants to know.

There is an element created by this Hammond plane that professional aviation circles should cultivate carefully. The personal interest created by this plane is one of the surest ways to popularize all branches of aviation. Once started it should spread to more private flying, greater small plane ownership and, eventually, a stage of thinking of travel in terms of flying as well as by train or automobile. Commercial air lines would benefit ultimately by such an expansion of the average person's horizon.

We never realized how much of a groundling we were until Mrs. Love regretted that her plane carried only 30 gallons of fuel good for 300 miles. She would have preferred that the plane carry "gas" for, say, twice that mileage, so that she wouldn't have to land quite so often to refuel. We had to smile. Three hundred miles is a long distance in our horizon because it is bounded by the limitation of a day's ride in an automobile or an overnight train or boat journey. Yet to our pilot 300 miles was merely a "way station." And every pilot thinks of distance the same way.

Lest we be misunderstood over the "simplicity" of aviation, we might add that even with piloting reduced so simply this will not excuse one from learning all he can about flight and flight principles, meterology, navigation, rules and regulations. The Department of Commerce will see to that. In the same way as a new automobile driver learns, a license is but the first step in getting acquainted with the vehicle and the road. As in driving so good piloting is a cumulative process.

In a sense, this plane and others of its type pioneered by Eugene Vidal, recently resigned director of air commerce, may be his real monument. It will also reveal him perhaps as one of the most sadly misquoted of government officials. We refer to the now famous "$700 plane" of which the Hammond, the Waterman, the roadable automobile autogiro perhaps are steps in the scale down to $700. Mr. Vidal, it may be remembered, in November, 1933, after a survey of the private piloting field through direct questionnaire said that the $700 plane would be possible if certain things were so.

Delving back into the files to find out exactly what the "if" was, we came upon the following of Mr. Vidal's remarks:

"The low original cost would be due to the fact that in volume production the parts would be stamped out and bolted together, or spot-welded together; the engine would be simple and standardized, and everything in connection with the plane would be lowered in cost by purchase and fabrication in quantity."

Lining up the Hammond plane with these original specifications, we find that it conforms in many particulars to this outline. The control cabin apparently is stamped out as well as the wheel pants, the oleo landing gear covers and the tail assembly. The wings are fabric-covered, which is still a hand job.

The engine in the Hammond plane is a Menasco four-in-line developing 125 horsepower and is said to cost in the neighborhood of $1500. Obviously, it is the most expensive item on the plane. It uses about nine gallons of aviation gasoline an hour, or about 10 miles to the gallon, which gives the plane a range of 300 miles. The engine is not essentially low priced, but it is perhaps standardized.

The last specification demanded by Mr. Vidal, "lowered in cost by purchase and fabrication in quantity," is still not yet achieved. There is no way of estimating what the price of a Hammond plane may be. And here we run into one of the "vicious circles" of aviation. It would sound something like this: there might be a $700 plane if there was a sufficient number of people interested in piloting. But there is not, since the cost of flying lessons is still rather high. Since there is not a great purchasing group there can be no quantity production. Without quantity production there can be no lowered prices. Lastly, because the prices are not low aviation is too expensive for the average pocketbook.

Yet even this chain of circumstances seemingly holding back the development of private flying is weakening. One of the flying schools in Boston recently reported a 100 per cent increase in students over last year. It may be here that the circle may be broken providing one of the needed factors to bring popular flying up in front and create the demand for quantity production.

Pilot Now Can See Course

A visual radio direction finder employing a cathode ray tube is the latest flight course indicator recently developed by the United States Coast Guard. The new apparatus picks up the standard radiocasts from commercial stations which register "on course" and "off course" designations on the face of a small cathode ray tube mounted in the plane dashboard.

A. D. H.

President's Wife To Open Crusade On War by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—The "No-Foreign-War Crusade" sponsored by the Emergency Peace Campaign is to start on April 6, according to officials at the campaign headquarters. Significant of the new influences at work in the world since 1917 is the fact that the crusade opens with a nationwide radiocast by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, its chairman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and other prominent speakers.

About 2000 committees in communities scattered from coast to coast have arranged "radio suppers" and "radio socials" at which groups of varying size will join in listening to this initial program.

The objective of the crusade, Admiral Byrd has explained, is twofold. It will strive "to make articulate and effective the widespread determination to keep the United States out of war in Europe and Asia" and it will also endeavor "to promote ways and means of keeping this country out of any war."

According to Emergency Peace Campaign officials, lecturers and discussion groups connected with the crusade will attempt to find an answer to the difficult question "Should the United States attempt to resist fascism and preserve democracy in Europe and Asia by consenting to go to war as a last resort?"—a problem which many of the "left wing" workers for peace are apt to solve by forgetting their pacific intentions, it is often said.

A still more important question, Ray Newton, director of the campaign, says, is "How can the United States, without going to war, help diminish the belligerency of certain other nations and thus promote world peace?"

It is the purpose of the crusade to thrash out such questions and clarify the situation as much as possible in the thought of all sincere workers for peace and good will among nations and classes.

Leaders of the Emergency Peace Campaign are strongly in favor of extension of reciprocal trade agreements and "other means of easing economic tensions among nations" as being among the most practical means of attacking the problem at the present time, coupled with the use of every possible method of stimulating development of an alert and well-informed public opinion in connection with such action.

On April 11, the Sunday following the initial broadcast of the No-Foreign-War Crusade, churches and synagogues all over the country are planning special peace sermons and programs.

After that date, distinguished speakers connected with veterans' organizations, the church, the press and educational institutions, will address hundreds of meetings and conferences held from coast to coast, all leading up to a final mass meeting in each community. Through these it is hoped that permanent peace organizations will be formed to carry on the ideals of the crusade.

Britain Completes Empire Air Route

New Route for Empire Flying
The Land Journey Between Paris and Brindisi Has Been Eliminated Under the New Schedule, Whereby the New Flying Boats Fly to Marseilles and Thence Across to Brindisi and on to India or South Africa

Southampton and Croydon
Empire Service Airfleet Will in Future Take Off From Hythe on Southampton Water Until Langstone Harbor Is Ready

Southampton Takes Place of Croydon As Empire Air Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., March 9—Famous as the base of vast ocean liners, Southampton has now become the base of Britain's Empire Air Services.

The first of the big changes consequent on the advent into the Empire air mail services of the big 200-miles-an-hour flying boats, is the transfer of the British Empire base from Croydon to Hythe on the Southampton Water. This will hold good until the necessary alterations to fit Langstone Harbor, near Portsmouth, as a base, are completed—possibly a matter of about two years. Croydon remains the base of British European air lines.

Together with this change comes the elimination of the land link between Paris and Brindisi which, so far, has prevented the journey to India and the Far East and South Africa being an all-air one.

Now the flying boats, of which five for the Empire services have been delivered and are in commission, fly direct to Marseilles, and thence on to Brindisi. This will speed up the inward service from Alexandria from two-and-a-half to two days, and when night flying comes into the regular schedule, it will be reduced again to 24 hours.

One of the first batches of passengers included 11 bricklayers who were going out to use their skill in the building of a big oil plant in the island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. They were going from pay at £3 10s. a week in England to a contract for a year at £50 a month and all found—but it will be very hot work.

As regards Langstone Harbor, the Portsmouth City Council has decided to accept the proposal to build an Empire airport there. The Harbor lies between Portsmouth town and Hayling Island, and Government will bear 50 per cent of the cost and guarantee an annual income of £30,000 for the first 15 years.

The scheme, which is estimated to cost £1,221,452, involves converting the harbor into a landlocked lake which will become the terminus and base in England for the fleet of Imperial Airways flying-boats. Portsmouth will benefit by becoming the largest maritime air base in the British Commonwealth, as well as the largest naval base.

Suffragist Calls For Recognition Of Home Women

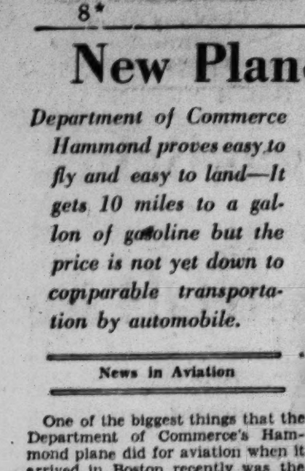
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Battling" for women's freedom is now out of date, according to Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, who 30 years ago was herself engaged in one of the hardest battles women have ever fought—the battle for the parliamentary franchise in Britain.

Speaking recently at a gathering held by the Six-Point Group, the members of which stand for complete equality and freedom between men and women, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence pointed out that the tools of citizenship are now in women's hands, and the great necessity is to use them to advantage.

Intelligence, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence contends, is now the most essential requirement in order to impress statesmen with the fact that women have a special viewpoint in regard to political, economic and social adjustments and that they intend to have that viewpoint fairly dealt with.

It is a fallacy, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence said, to accept the theory that married women play, in their homes, no part in national labor, to suppose, in other words, that a man supports his wife.



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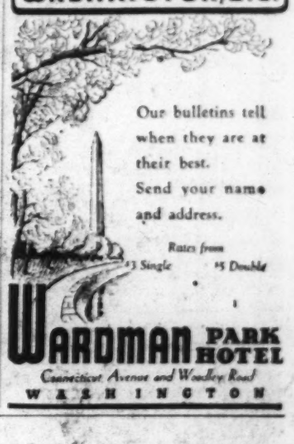
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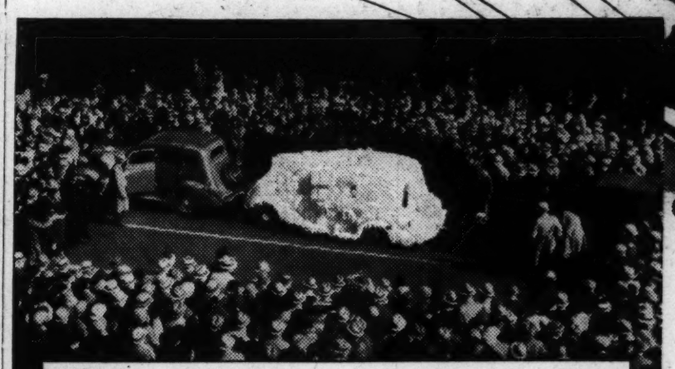
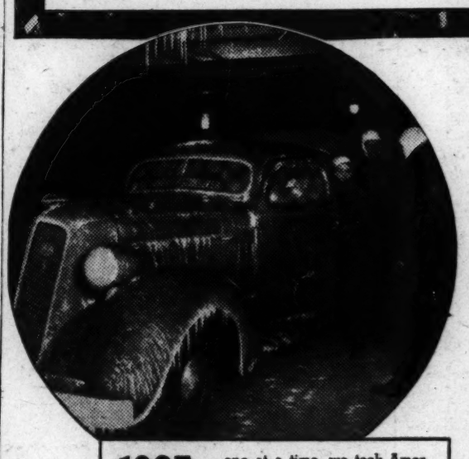


1933—this car was frozen inside a solid cake of ice to 20° below zero. Then, without any trials, and timed by impartial observers, this icy-cold car was started in three-fifths of a second and it stayed started, —thanks to quick-starting Blue Sunoco and free-flowing Sunoco (W) Oil.

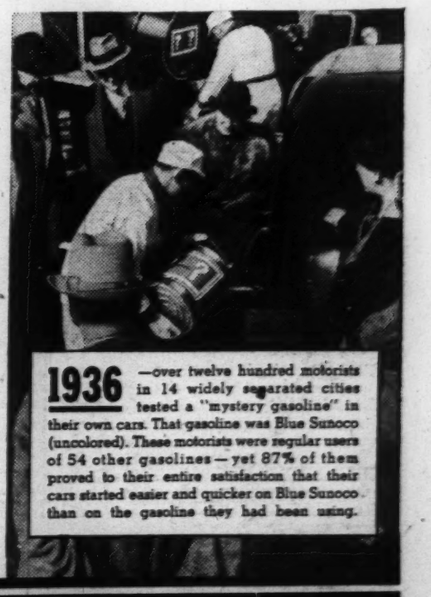
1934—we fastened an automobile beneath a giant airplane and flew it over a mile up into the winter sky where it was 'way below zero. Up there... in the teeth of a raging Arctic gale... Blue Sunoco Motor Fuel and Sunoco (W) Oil enabled this car's motor to flash into instant action with just one touch on the starter.



1935—one at a time, we took America's eleven leading makes of cars and froze them to below zero in a giant refrigerator. Then, in the presence of competent, impartial timers, and with the aid of Blue Sunoco and free-flowing Sunoco (W) Oil, each motor was started in an average of four-fifths of a second—and stayed started.

Year after year, we have brought you positive proof of the quick starting superiority of Blue Sunoco... not just claims, but actual facts that cannot be disputed.

Compare the lively, high-test action of Blue Sunoco in your own car, against any other gasoline at any price. See if you don't agree that the performance of this "only one quality" motor fuel is today's greatest value for your gasoline dollar.



1936—over twelve hundred motorists in 14 widely separated cities tested a "mystery gasoline" in their own cars. That gasoline was Blue Sunoco (uncolored). These motorists were regular users of 54 other gasolines—yet 87% of them proved to their entire satisfaction that their cars started easier and quicker on Blue Sunoco than on the gasoline they had been using.

ONLY ONE QUALITY NO SECOND GRADE NO THIRD GRADE

Greek Régime Cites Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—An inventory of its achievements in the last six months is being publicized here by the National Government as a way of curbing propaganda activities of its opponents.

In order to render the facts as impressive as possible, they have been printed on big posters and put on street walls for the perusal of the general public.

In all, 15 points have been enumerated under eight headings, giving a picture of the most important reforms recently achieved in social, economic, financial, political, educational, military and labor departments.

The main points of the exposition are as follows: That the drachma has been saved and consolidated; national securities have risen in value, both at home and abroad, and confidence toward the Greek State has been regained; there are no more strikes and no more lockouts; unemployment has been decreased and work provided for 54,000 additional people; an eight-hour day has been established, as well as regulations regarding minimum salary, obligatory arbitration, collective contracts and insurance funds; agriculture has been enhanced, and reclaimed lands turned over for cultivation; over 6,000,000,000 drachmas, or $60,000,000, have been provided directly by the Government for armaments without new taxation; a sum of 1,600,000,000 drachmas has been saved in the budget; the needy classes of the people have been helped, and an appropriation of 500,000,000 drachmas has been set aside in the budget annually for public assistance work; to solve the refugee question once for all, radical measures have been taken for building new houses and quarters for their final settlement.

The adversaries of the Government, who are denied the liberty of printing their protests and grievances, seek refuge in cafés to criticize these declarations. Commerce, they say, is today in a more lamentable condition than ever, and the worker is not better off than before, while the increase of 10 or 15 per cent in salaries and wages has been wiped out by a rise in prices of from 20 to 60 per cent.

To this, the Government replies that the increase in prices of certain commodities is due to vicissitudes of international markets. No government, however strong, could keep wheat prices at the same level as they were six months ago, it is argued.

The resignation of several ministers in the last two months has led the opposition to believe that the Government is on its last legs. But there are no tangible proofs to justify their conviction. The popularity of King George II forms the main factor upon which the new regime stands today.

Gets First Hand View Of Sit-Down Strikes

DETROIT, March 9 (AP)—Detective Edward Powers, of Chicago, here on police business, asked two Detroit policemen to show him a sit-down strike, so he would have "something to tell the boys" back home.

Mr. Powers was taken to several plants where strikes had been reported, but all had been settled. He returned, disappointed, to his room on the fifteenth floor of the Barlum Hotel to check out. His luggage packed, he called for a porter.

"You'll have to carry your bag yourself," was the reply. "It's a sit-down strike."

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937

State House Jammed As Petitioners Ask Change in Statutes

Busiest Day of Legislative Session Finds Nearly Every Available Hearing Room Called Into Use

Labor Wants State to Take Over Workers' Compensation Insurance

Stores Give Lesson on Retail Sales Tax, Bus Serivce Opposed for Parochial Schools, Beano Assailed as 'Racket'

It was the busiest day so far this legislative session beneath the golden dome of Boston's State House today, as nearly every available hearing room was jammed with petitioners eager for changes in the Commonwealth's statutes.

Labor marshaled a caravan of buses and descended en masse in support of a plan to have the State take over workmen's compensation insurance, now split among some 60 private concerns. Cheers broke out when Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, pleaded before the legislative committee on the judiciary: "Members of the committee, I beg you to take the word 'workmen' out of the present law, if you can do nothing else, and substitute 'insurance companies, doctors and lawyers,' who at present receive all the compensation there is."

The big stores loaded a table with merchandise and gave legislators a vivid object lesson in the effect of a retail sales tax, which they oppose.

Free bus service supplied for students of parochial schools was opposed by delegations of Protestant denominations, and supported by Roman Catholic representatives.

The game of beano came in for a searching inquiry before the legislative committee on legal affairs as repeal of present laws was sought by religious and civic groups.

Strike 'Threatened' To Urge State Fund For Workmen's Compensation

Use of the strike weapon for a novel purpose—that of obtaining passage of desired legislation—was threatened today by Robert J. Watt, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Mr. Watt spoke at a crowded public hearing of the legislative committee on judiciary in support of an exclusive State insurance fund for workmen's compensation.

More than 800 granite workers, leather workers, molders and others filled the Gardner Auditorium at the State House in Boston for the hearing.

"If we can't get protection for the thousands of men and women victimized under the present workmen's compensation law (operated by 62 private insurance companies) through the Great and General Court," the labor leader told the committee, "you leave us no alternative but to use the economic force of the workers themselves."

Asked if he was threatening a wave of strikes or even a general strike to force the Legislature to act, Mr. Watt replied later: "You can interpret my words yourself."

The labor official argued that rates imposed by the private insurance companies are too high and that they would be lower under an exclusive state fund.

Anticipating the views of those who will defend the present law, when their turn comes before the committee, the labor leader said:

"The insurance companies say they are losing money under the present law; but why are they so insistent on its retention, if they really are losing money?

"You will be told that a state insurance fund would be socialistic and monopolistic, but 19 states already have gone socialistic to the extent of such funds—eight of them have exclusive funds and 11 of them competitive.

"As for the charge of monopoly, why doesn't the Legislature insist on having 62 competing telephone companies, if a monopoly is so abhorrent? How would it be to have 62 telephone books and 62 telephones in each home in order to reach the various subscribers?"

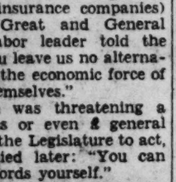
Sales Tax Bill Hearing Takes Form of a Debate Between Long, O'Connell

A general sales tax for Massachusetts, defeated annually in the Legislature for many years, came up for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder in south and snow flurries and colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, possibly strong at times over south portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	34	Minneapolis	0	0
Bermuda	70	64	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	16	16	New York	38	34
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	24	26	San Francisco	56	54
Los Angeles	56	50	Washington	40	38
Miami	68	66			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 9.
B—Minimum, March 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:44 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 9:93 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all wharfes at 6:13 p. m.

Many New Roads Held Out of Date Before Completed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Gilmore D. Clarke, designer of important traffic arteries leading into New York City, declared yesterday that many so-called modern highways built within the past 10 years "were out of date even before they were built" and in this category he placed Connecticut's $15,000,000 Merritt Parkway, construction of which has just been started.

Mr. Clarke, a member of the New York State Planning Council and designer of the Hutchinson River Parkway and the Mount Vernon Parkway, delivered a lecture on "Interurban Traffic Problems" at the Yale School of Fine Arts.

The highway engineer has not kept pace with the automotive engineer, Mr. Clarke said, and this he termed "the principal reason our roads are relatively unsafe."

"There are very few roads along the Atlantic seaboard that are built so as to permit the average driver to travel safely at a speed of 50 miles per hour," he said.

"Millions of dollars have been spent," Mr. Clarke continued, "to build so called 'modern' highways, many of which were out of date even before they were built."

The New York engineer advocated construction of "freeways," which he described as "a strip of public land over which the abutting owner has no right of light, air or access."

"Freeways," he said, "must have long, easy curves, with transition curves or spirals to connect them with tangents, and there must be no 'flat wheels' or tangents between curves in the same direction.

"The first three miles of your Merritt Highway in southern Connecticut," Mr. Clarke declared, "which is graded but not yet paved, possesses none of these attributes; it may be said to be out of date before it is finished—as a matter of fact it was out of date before it was built."

Piers Sought To Meet Import Trade Growth

Hearings Called at State House on Bills for Port Development

Entries Double

Shortage of pier space in Boston harbor came to the front again today from several flanks. Shipping men, importers, members of the wool trade and port boosters are rallying for the march on the Massachusetts State House tomorrow to attend hearings on many main bills, including those calling for new piers.

Developments today include announcement that Commonwealth Pier in East Boston is to be utilized at once, and by a steamer that might have been diverted to some other port. The steamer is coming from Germany within the next few days, according to the Port Authority, bringing chemicals, peatmoss, woodpulp, newsprint, wax and general merchandise. Commonwealth Pier in East Boston has been idle during the winter, and two passenger steamers have been tied up there. One of these has just been shifted to drydock, preparatory to returning to service, thus opening the way for use of the pier to relieve the congestion.

Week's Record $5,645,302

Figures issued by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, disclose the seriousness of the problem, in the continuous influx of heavy shipments of raw materials and finished products from other countries.

Imports are running about twice as heavy as a year ago, and the movement shows no signs of diminishing. Value of imports for consumption at Boston last week was $5,645,302 Mr. Maynard declared today.

In this valuation were such items as 7,464,870 pounds of wool, which brings the total receipts of wool at Boston up to 96,384,250 pounds since the start of the federal fiscal year July 1.

Other items, too, are pouring into Boston in volume. Sugar came in to the extent of nearly 50,000,000 pounds last week, mostly from Cuba. The Far East sent crude rubber, fibers, coconut oil and spices. Africa, Trinidad and South America sent cocoa beans. Scandinavian countries contributed wood pulp, newsprint and steel.

Landing Space Provided

Wool receipts, however, already well ahead of last year's figures, promise to grow even further within the next few days. Port officials declare that 40,000 bales are nearing port from Australia, and New Zealand, and a conference was called at the office of Mr. Maynard, to discuss ways and means of assuring landing space. Wool men and Government officials made plans to cooperate for clearing the piers.

In figures, business last week was as follows:

Port of Boston	Week Ending March 6	Year ago
Imprts. for Consump.	$5,645,302	$3,703,854
Imprts. for warhse.	1,957,816	900,992
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump.	1,457,431	600,075
Duties collected	1,393,914	837,811
Wool imports (pounds)	7,464,870	5,114,523

	Fiscal Year July 1 to March 6	Year ago
Wool imports (pounds)	96,384,250	65,864,871
Duties collected	$29,471,076	721,111,870

'Sheer Carelessness' Found Root of Many Road Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9—"Sheer carelessness" on the part of adult pedestrians was one cause of more than half the highway fatalities in Connecticut during January and February this year, according to a report issued by the State Motor Vehicle Department. Of a total of 62, the report states, 37 accidents involved adult pedestrians.

The majority of these accidents could have been avoided, the department pointed out, by "reasonable care, caution and courtesy by the operators, and care and consideration, too, on the part of the adult pedestrians involved.

"Again and again the commissioner has urged foot traffic on the highways to walk against traffic," the report declares. "In this way foot traffic can step to one side and save themselves from cars traveling near the shoulder of the road.

"It is an interesting fact," it continues, "that of the 14 adult pedestrians killed in February, only two, both men, were motor vehicle operators. It may be that pedestrians who have not had experience in operating motor vehicles and therefore are ignorant of the rapidity with which a car covers ground, are victims of carelessness or chance-taking."

Mrs. Saben Adds New Coat, Bonnet And Scatter Rugs

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 9 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie Saben's $200 Townsend Club fund, with which she is testing a transactions tax to finance old-age pensions, was three fourths spent today.

Only $50.05 remained, but Mrs. Saben didn't care. She had a bright new spring coat, a new hat "thrown in" without cost, three new scatter rugs for her home and an efficient-looking doormat.

Meanwhile another Townsend Club, at Middleboro, announced it would father a similar experiment, using scrip instead of money. Mrs. Edna Eaton, president of the organization, said the scrip would make tracing of the transaction taxes easier.

Policing of Oil Trucks Protested to Timilty

Boston News Today

Service Outside Boston Charged

Use of 40 Boston policemen whom he claims are riding oil company trucks as far west as Worcester and Springfield as protection against striking drivers was protested today by Henry Selvitella, City Councillor from East Boston.

Councillor Selvitella, in a letter to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, said that unless the men are brought back to Boston he would ask for the elimination of an item in Mayor Mansfield's budget calling for 150 additional policemen. The City Council Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Selvitella is a member, was scheduled to take up the additions to the police force this afternoon.

The strike to which the City Councillor referred is being conducted by drivers employed by the Petroleum Heat & Power Company in Chelsea. Violence last night, during which three trucks were stoned, led to the arrest of 33 men. The strike, now in its ninth day, seeks recognition by the company of the drivers' union.

Questioned about the situation, Commissioner Timilty admitted that he had, in response to a request from an official of the Petroleum Heat and Power Company, given police protection to company trucks. Men for this service were drawn from special detail units and did not interfere with regular police service, said the commissioner.

He further stated that the policemen had been given orders to ride only as far as the Chelsea line. Any who had gone farther were not obeying orders, he declared. Chelsea, which is a separate town, touches Boston at East Boston and Charlestown.

Timilty Denies Having Complaint

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today denied having received any complaint, formal or otherwise, that three members of the special service squadron had arrested and roughly handled an innocent man. It was reported that such a complaint had been made by Theodore Warren, automobile dealer, in behalf of an employee, Bernard Boudreau, of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Boudreau is said to have claimed being taken to police headquarters, accused of ringing in a false alarm, savagely beaten and kicked by police officers and finally freed after signing a release that he would not attempt to sue the police department.

"My door is always open," said Commissioner Timilty today. "Anyone who has a complaint is free to bring it here."

Protests Filed Against Court Plan

Interest in President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court was shown here today when 300 persons telephoned the newly formed Volunteer Citizens Committee at Boston in a single morning to register their names in opposition to the plan.

This was disclosed by Talcott M. Banks Jr., Scituate attorney and chairman of the committee, who said the organization had been set up for the sole purpose of opposing the court plan on a non-partisan, non-political basis.

Voluntary contributions and messages of support came to the committee offices at 10 Post Office Square, Boston, today from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and as far away as New York City and Chicago, he said. The committee also has begun distribution of 3000 pamphlets describing cases in which the Supreme Court defended religious and racial minorities against discriminatory legislation, and protected individuals against unfair search and seizure, involuntary servitude and violations of other constitutional guarantees, such as freedom of speech and the press.

Hospital Seeks $2,110,500 Funds

A $1,000,000 building program, renovation and equipment additions totaling $1,110,500 and the hiring of 100 additional employees at the Boston State Hospital is recommended in a report filed by Dr. Harold F. Norton, superintendent of the hospital, with Carl A. Raymond, state budget commissioner.

The report, submitted by Dr. Norton and approved by Miss Josephine Thurlow, chairman of the newly-appointed board of trustees, came as the result of the recently-exposed deplorable conditions at the hospital. This disclosure resulted in the forced resignations of the old trustees. Dr. Norton attempted last week to submit the report to the ways and means committee but was instructed to hand it to the budget commissioner.

"We trust," the report concluded, "that once the hospital is completely renovated that such deplorable conditions as existed in the past will never exist again."

Old Linaria Crew Awaits Homegoing

The discharged members of the crew of the British liner Linaria, which sailed for Hopewell, Va., on Sunday, are spending their time playing checkers and reading in the Sailors' Haven on Water Street, Charlestown, as the British Consul General in Boston, Hugh Alexander Ford, arranges for their passage back to England at the expense of the British Government.

They were to have sailed today on the Nova Scotia of the Johnston Warren Line, of Halifax, N. S. But since ships of this line call at St. John's, N. F., and have been held up there by ice conditions as long as eight days recently, it was decided to wait for the sailing of the Cunard-White Star's Samaria next Sunday. If accommodations can be obtained on that vessel the men will be able to sail directly to England.

When the Linaria sailed for Virginia she had on board three members of the crew who had signed the petition to the consul protesting against carrying nitrate to Spain. There was the cook, who remained aboard throughout the difficulty and was not paid off with the others; the ship's carpenter, who was discharged and paid off with the others, but who signed on again; and one of the three apprentices, who at the last moment decided not to forfeit the $1000 bond put up by his parents for his training under the ship's officers, and not to be permanently classed as a deserter.

New members of the crew were recruited in Boston and New York.

Copeland to Talk At Boston Chamber

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York will speak to the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Friday at the third of a series of transportation conferences, Chamber of Commerce officials announced yesterday.

Senator Copeland's visit is arousing much interest, since he is keenly interested in maritime problems, is the sponsor of the American Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and is a strong opponent of the St. Lawrence Waterway project.

State Prison Dentist Suspended

Prices paid by the State for dental supplies for Charlestown State Prison were so out of line with those paid for the same materials ordered for the Norfolk Prison Colony, that an investigation of the Charlestown Prison practices by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, resulted in suspension of prison dentist, Dr. Joseph F. MacDonald, yesterday.

The commissioner was led to believe, he said, from statements made by Dr. MacDonald that the dentist had been paid commissions by a dental supply concern, the name of which he refused to disclose. A complaint will be lodged against Dr. MacDonald with the State Board of Dental Examiners.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT — "An Enemy of the People," comedy by Henrik Ibsen, Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

MAJESTIC — "The Water Carrier," by Jacob Prager. Presented by the Yiddish Art Players. Featuring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30.

Movies

COLONIAL—Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

UNIVERSITY — Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "The Plot Thickens," with James Gleason and ZaSu Pitts. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer in "The Great Ziegfeld."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Penway: 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

FINE ARTS — "Liebelei," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English subtitles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN — "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN — "John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

MEMORIAL — "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:59, 3:58, 6:57, 9:56. Also "We're on the Jury," with Philip Huston. 11:36 a. m., 2:35, 5:34, 8:33.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT — "Alias Bulldog Drummond," with Jack Hubert and Fay Wray. 10:05 a. m., 12:27, 3:02, 5:53, 8:44. Also "Love on the Run." 8:45, 11:07 a. m., 1:29, 4:20, 7:11, 10:02. Also "We Are From Kronstadt." Midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Romantic Mexico," "Whale Ho!" "Hall Johnson Choir," "Gold Quest of the Ages," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry. Both theaters. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

BOSTON—"Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Hobart Cavanaugh. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade."

EXETER—"Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "Man of Affairs," with George Arliss and Rene Ray. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World," with Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward and others. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Music

OLD SOUTH CHURCH, Copley Square — Recital devoted to the works of M. Alexandre Guilmant given under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists. 8:15.

Other Events

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN'S ASS'N — Dinner at Schrafft's, 16 West St. (Third floor dining room) at 6:30. "Town Meeting" program at 7:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Helen Davies McGlade on "Review of the Best Current Books." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA LECTURE — Oscar T. Smith on "Changing New England." 201 South Huntington Avenue. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE — Richardson Brown on "The German Repertoire"; William H. Weston, play excerpts. Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton Street. 8:15.

GARDNER AUDITORIUM — Paula Lecler on "Women the World Over—Submerged, Emerging, Emerged." State House. 7:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Early Printed Books" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11. Eric Newton on "The Meaning of Modern Arts." 3.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — J. G. Crowther on "Thomas Alva Edison and the Rationalization of Invention." Prof. W. C. Greene on "Aristotle." (Broadcast over WIXAL). 4:30. Rev. Canon James Stanley Bezzant on "The Church: Its Authority." Appleton Chapel. 8.

ROTARY CLUB — Alfred L. Hammell on "The Romance of the Railway Express." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

N.H. Governor Urges Changes In Constitution

Calls on Citizens to Vote for Convention on Eve of Town Meeting Day

New Taxes Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—As voters in 225 New Hampshire towns went to the polls today to decide on calling a constitutional convention on tax revision, they carried with them a fireside injunction from Gov. Francis P. Murphy to vote favorably on the measure.

Taking a page from the book of President Roosevelt, Governor Murphy went on the air last night and informally described the need for some form of sales and income taxes to meet the new social conditions of these changing times.

"While I greatly revere our State Constitution and appreciate how well it has served the needs of the people for all these generations, I realize that with changing times come new conditions of life, and new social problems," Governor Murphy declared.

The Governor then said that the question as to whether or not these "new conditions of life and new social problems call for changes in our fundamental law is a question which the people must decide."

Employment Plan

Expressing a belief that the people of the State "will be amply justified" if they vote in favor of calling a constitution convention, the Governor pointed out that "it was a great disappointment to learn that, while our Constitution would allow us to spend from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 of the taxpayers' money to keep people in idleness; it would not permit us to use one cent of it to provide employment so that people could support themselves.

"I cannot bring myself to believe that, in this respect, our Constitution adequately meets the needs of present-day economic conditions in our State."

In this respect, Governor Murphy was referring to his industrial assistance plan, whereby the State would use relief appropriations to make loans to industries of the State—now existing or created, as in cases where such loans would mean the employment of more people or the prevention of reductions in employment.

It is the Governor's contention that the only cure for unemployment is employment. He had this thought in mind when he instigated the industrial assistance plan, which the State Supreme Court, in an informal opinion, has declared would not be within constitutional bounds.

Blocked Water Plan

The Governor then went on to state that "the same general reason which prevented the State from using its wonderful credit for the purpose of overcoming unemployment by aiding needy industries, blocked the State's extensive program of water conservation."

Through the Water Resources Board it was hoped to carry out a program of flood control and water conservation without expense to the State. The board would have issued bonds to cover the cost of carrying out the project, and the various enterprises enjoying the use of the water would have made payments to the board, which in turn would have been used to pay the interest and principal of the bonds, with the result that ultimately the State would

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Labor Efforts Bring Unrest Along Entire N.E. Industrial Line

Conciliation Moves in Rhode Island Are Aimed at Settlement of Strikes in Woonsocket and Other Textile Centers in State

Federal Agents Are Taking Active Part In the Movement to Bring About Peace

Textile Union Officials in Washington Join With Lewis in Planning Campaign to Organize One Tight Unit in the Industry Throughout Area

Efforts of labor to gain higher wages, shorter hours and the right to bargain collectively continued to bring unrest to the broad New England industrial front today.

In Providence, state officials planned conciliation moves to end a strike of Woonsocket spinners, and a walk out of Clyde dyers and bleachers.

In Washington, John L. Lewis and his Committee on Industrial Organization announced formal plans for organizing into a more tight unit the New England textile workers.

In Lawrence, demands for higher wages were pressed by 25,000 textile workers, hastening the placing of orders by wholesalers for all available cloth. This situation prevailed, according to many plants, all over New England, as mills reported advance sales will into the summer.

In Groton, Conn., former employees of the Electric Boat Company complained against the use of strikebreakers. The firm denied using such tactics.

Organizers for both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor worked without ceasing in New England today in efforts to gain support for their rival plans of unionization. This contributed to the rest.

G. O. P. Expected To Win Contested State Senate Seat

The Republican-controlled Massachusetts Senate prepared today to unseat Senator George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, whose election by five votes was challenged by the defeated candidate, former Senator Edward H. Nutting, Leominster Republican.

Throughout yesterday's 3½-hour debate over 115 protested ballots which figure in the contested election, it was apparent the Republicans will win the contest the minute a final vote is engineered. The Senate is now composed of 26 Republicans and 14 Democrats, and it appeared all, or nearly all, the Republicans would vote to unseat the Democratic senator on the grounds that photostatic copies of the protested ballots show Mr. Nutting re-elected by from 4 to 10 votes.

Originally, Mr. Nutting was declared elected by 17 votes. However, a recount showed Mr. Stanton elected by five votes, with several ballots disputed by both sides.

The first test of strength came early yesterday afternoon when the minority party was defeated in an attempt to force further postponement until Wednesday.

The second and more important test came when the Republicans defeated 23 to 13 the motion of Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, the Democratic floor leader, to declare the seat vacant and provide a special election to fill the vacancy. The Republicans, led by Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, the Republican floor leader, opposed the move on the grounds that $3000 already had been spent on the contested election and that the issue has been placed before the Senate for a decision.

Senator Carroll, in favoring the proposal, said:

"The reason you are in a hurry to put this thing through is because of the redistricting coming up."

Senator Carroll explained that if Senator Stanton is unseated the Republicans will gain a two thirds majority in the upper house, allowing them to override a gubernatorial veto on the redistricting program.

Peace Efforts Are Made To Bring the Perennial Dye Strike to an End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 9—With no immediate conferences to settle the strike of the 2400 textile workers in six mills here evident, the spotlight on Rhode Island's strike stage was shifted to the State House in Providence today where final arrangements were being made to end the six-weeks-old grievance at the Perennial Dye and Print Works at Clyde.

The plants in Woonsocket—the American Wringer Company, closed since Feb. 18; the River Mills, Inc., the Falls Yarn Mill, Woonsocket Spinning Company, Bonin Spinning Company, and the Belmont Woolen Yarn Mills—are completely closed due to the strength of the Independent Textile Union which called the strike because of the refusal of the management to give men workers preference over women on spinning jobs.

Joseph Schmetz, president of the union, said no picket lines would be placed, such steps being unnecessary. As a matter of fact, had not the machinery been silenced and the curtains pulled, there would be no indications in the vicinity of the mills that a strike was in progress.

Conciliators James L. Bernard and Carl E. L. Gill set up headquarters at a Woonsocket hotel and attempted last night to bring the leaders of labor and industry together today. The Government representatives, however, learned that representatives of some of the companies were out of the city and would not return until late tonight or tomorrow.

Observers say that it seems certain that the settlement of the controversy in this city would be left to the mediation efforts of Mr. Bernard and Mr. Gill because of the opposition of Mr. Schmetz to the appointment of Thomas F. McMahon, former president of the United Textile Workers of America, as director of the division of labor, and the refusal of the workers in the past to accept membership in the organization Mr. McMahon directed.

In the meantime arrangements were rapidly being completed for a conference between strikers of the Perennial Dye and Print Works and the management to be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at the State House. Mr. McMahon telegraphed Herman Geller, president of the company, now in Paterson, N. J., requesting his presence. He also sent a similar wire to Joseph Knapik, president of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Printers and Finishers, a department of the U. T. W. A., which is directing the strike. Mr. Knapik was told in the wire that he could be accompanied by a committee of three strikers.

Fusion Candidate for Mayor Urged as Boston Opportunity

Up and Down Beacon Hill

As a multiplicity of candidates for Mayor of Boston make preliminary obeisance to the voters once again, business men and home owners are discussing anew the possibilities of choosing a fusion candidate.

With Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and four of his predecessors elected by minority votes, the subject of bi-partisan support of a progressive leader is receiving more attention than ever before.

The argument of harassed taxpayers, both large and small, is that the victorious candidate among a large and evenly divided field usually is a politician loyal chiefly to his minority faction and extravagant with public funds.

A leader, chosen with the united support of a large portion of both major parties, would be loyal to no particular faction but to the welfare of the citizens as a whole, it is argued.

Practical Experience Wanted

This leader, political observers agree, would have to be a man of practical experience in both business and political affairs who can offer a solution to the pressing problem of taxation. At the same time, he must be a man of vision who can view the city as an integral unit and form his policies on that broad basis.

He must be a man with imagination and foresight who can foster the development of municipal reform and so establish a basis for municipal advancement on many fronts, physically, financially, commercially and culturally.

Those who are searching for some such leader believe that he can be found by only one course at the present time. He must be discovered and supported by a fusion movement.

The city's experience in the past two decades when it has elected five of seven Mayors by a minority vote has convinced civic leaders that a fusion candidate must be elected.

Mayor Mansfield was elected by a minority vote, by only 28 per cent of the voters, in fact. In another way, 72 per cent of the people of Boston voted against Mr. Mansfield. This group, however, scattered its vote among numerous candidates and there was no fused interest of the majority of voters in that election.

Again this year, a mayoralty election will be held in Boston and again a list of candidates are in the field. One of this group will probably be elected by a minority, unless these same scattered minority interests concentrate their strength behind a strong candidate and by "fusing" a majority party, elect him.

Many individuals are ready to lend financial and personal support to a fusion movement. At this early date, without a candidate in sight, that is all the promise any political effort could offer in a campaign. But it is the nucleus for a start.

Who then can be found to lead a fusion ticket and from what group will he come? Business leaders and practical politicians alike concede that this leader will probably come from the so-called "Irish-American" voting stock.

It is the vote of the "newer races," to use former Gov. James M. Curley's phrase, which controls the municipal machine; and the "newer races" in Boston are dominated by the Irish, although the Italian vote is growing stronger year by year.

If such a candidate, who commands high political and administrative qualities, comes forward on a fusion ticket, he will have a great opportunity. Politically Boston is a divided city. There has been no real leader for at least 20 years. Its chief politicians, like its mayors, have been minority representatives. There is a chance then, responsible persons assert, to weld and lead a strong majority party.

R. J. S.

United Textile Workers Officials Join With Lewis In Mapping Out Campaign

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—United Textile Workers of America officials and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, mapped a campaign today to enroll 1,250,000 employee members in the textile industry.

Their principal objectives were a 35-hour maximum work week and a minimum weekly wage of $18.

Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers, and regional vice-presidents of the union said they would center activity in the organization campaign in the woolen and worsted mills in the Lawrence, Mass., area.

Mr. Gorman said the possibility of a strike in American Woolen Company plants and other mills in that section depended on the outcome of negotiations with the companies.

The membership drive in the cot-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Labor Unrest Continues Over Wide N. E. Front

(Continued From Page 9)

ton textile industry, Mr. Gorman said, would be concentrated on the southern mills which he contended were "dotted with similar troubled spots."

Mr. Gorman said the paid membership U. T. W. now is 100,000. He said general wages in textile industries are below NRA standards and that "the breakdown of wages has been tremendous, particularly in the South." Some divisions of the industry, Mr. Gorman said, pay as low as $9 a week and hours range up to 55 or 60.

Referring to an announcement by the Cotton Textile Institute yesterday that 90 per cent of the cotton textile mills are maintaining a 40-hour week, Mr. Gorman said:

"They previously claimed 97 per cent."

C. T. Murchison, president of the institute, said yesterday employees in the cotton textile industry are receiving the highest average hourly wages in the industry's history. He said 453,000 persons were employed in that division at the first of the year.

New Minimum Wage Order For R. I. Jewelry Industry Brings Misunderstandings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9—It was apparent today that many jewelry manufacturers must go into a "huddle" with representatives of the State Division of Labor to straighten out a "muddle," reported to have sprung up in the industry since the minimum wage became a directory order March 1.

A survey of plants during the first week of operation of the wage order disclosed "numerous misunderstandings," Thomas F. McMahon, Director of Labor, announced.

The minimum wage was set at 30 cents an hour. Other provisions, such as the elimination of home work, were provided in the new code of working conditions. Because of a ruling of the United States Supreme Court on a similar wage law in New York, the Division of Labor here is unable to impose penalties for violations of the directory order. It intends to publish the names of the firms that do not accept the terms of the agreement and "leave the rest to public opinion."

In general, the companies indicated willingness to accept the new 30-cent minimum, which did not have the approval of organized labor, it was said at the State House.

Both Mr. McMahon and Mrs. Louise Q. Blodgett, chief of the Division of Women and Children, announced that periodic checks will be made to determine whether all firms are living up to the order.

"Regarding the question of payment of the minimum wage," they said, "it is now up to the worker to see that he gets at least that. Within a fortnight the Division of Women and Children will send out forms for making sworn pay-roll statements."

This program is similar to that advocated by Mr. McMahon when he was president of the United Textile Workers of America during the period of the textile codes. Then Mr. McMahon told the union members to "police the industry" to obtain violations of the codes to be placed before government boards.

Division inspectors last week reported they found many establishments had failed to post notices of conditions as provided by the order. Another source of confusion, they said, was the belief that the order is virtually the same as the former NRA code for the industry.

Aiding the Cause of the Blind

By a Staff Photographer

Committee Helping Two Weeks' Sale

Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, Mrs. Frederic Matthews, Mrs. Robert Prouty, William H. McCarthy, Mrs. William H. Taft, Mrs. W. H. Lord, Mrs. Charles H. Cole, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington

Two Weeks' Sale To Benefit Blind Opens in Boston

Well-known members of Boston society opened yesterday a two-week sale at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury street. Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, wife of the Governor, and William H. McCarthy, state director of the division of the blind, assisted at the opening.

Among the volunteer workers who will constitute the sales force, drawn from every denomination in Greater Boston, members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, have taken their part in this annual effort to assist the blind craftsmen of the State. More than 100 of them were on duty today.

From now until March 20 the sale will continue, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The workers hope to exceed last year's total proceeds of $5000. This benefited hundreds of handicapped workers who depend upon the shop in Newbury street for the disposal of the hand-woven fabrics, hand-knitted garments, toys, baskets, and other articles which they produce.

Manchester Shoe Firm Announces Wage Increase As Strikes Are Threatened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 9—While a strike threatens in local shoe factories, the Fleisher Shoe Company, employing about 500 workers, announces a 10 per cent wage increase effective April 1.

The Fleisher company came to this city several months ago after having experienced labor trouble several times in Nashua. The company points out that the wage increase amounts to $4000 a month for the workers. The company said it was giving the increase "in view of the rise in the cost of living."

Andrew Coutres, organizer here for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is carrying on organization work with more than 2000 workers now reported to be in its membership.

The union is seeking a 25 per cent wage increase and a 40-hour work week. It also desires closed shop agreements and a reduction of work-load in certain plants.

From Milford comes word that the French and Heald Furniture Company of that town, employing about 200 men, is granting a 10 per cent wage increase effective March 29.

Use of Strikebreakers By Electric Boat Company At Groton, Conn., Charged

GROTON, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Francis X. McCann of Camden, N. J., union strike leader, charged today the Electric Boat Company was using "strikebreakers" in violation of the Wagner Act.

Mr. McCann, organizer for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, said he had filed his charge with John Green, national president of the Union, at Washington.

The Electric Boat Company was the scene of a sit-down strike Feb. 23 until state police evicted the strikers arresting 107 men on charges of trespassing.

Pickets continued to patrol the front of the submarine building shipyards today as the union's dispute over collective bargaining rights entered its fifteenth day.

O. Pomeroy Robinson, works manager, denied the use of "strikebreakers" saying "there is no strike to break."

C.I.O. Organizer Fined $10

NASHUA, N. H., March 9 (AP)—Horace J. Broullette, of Manchester, who testified he was an organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, was fined $10 today in Municipal Court for distributing handbills to mill workers. He appealed.

The distribution of handbills violates a city ordinance.

The circulars read: "The C. I. O. has come to New England and Nashua," and contained an appeal to textile workers to join the organization.

Merchants & Miners Line Recognizes Longshoremen; Seamen Ask Similar Stand

The Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, which for nearly a century has been operating coastwise vessels in and out of Boston without dealings with union labor, capitulated yesterday after a five-hour strike called by the International Longshoremen's Association. Truck drivers co-operated in the strike.

Immediately representatives of the International Seamen's Union descended upon officials of the line declaring that if their union is not recognized also, they will throw pickets around the wharves and prevent longshoremen or truckers from reaching the ships, according to Daniel Donovan, international vice-president of the longshoremen's organization.

The victory over the Merchants & Miners line leaves only one non-union coastwise shipping company in Boston, the Clyde-Mallory Line, running to South Carolina and Florida ports, Mr. Donovan declared.

Wages paid by the Merchants & Miners company are entirely satisfactory, he said, being the same as those paid by companies having union agreements. As soon as the work of preparing the formal agreement with the company is completed, however, he stated, the union will probably press for certain changes in working conditions.

The longshoremen and truck drivers struck at 1 p. m. yesterday. Negotiations began at 3 p. m. and continued until 7 p. m. when a complete victory for the International Longshoremen's Association was announced by its representatives.

Work began immediately then on the loading of the Nantucket, which had been scheduled to sail for Philadelphia at 5 p. m. She finally got under way at 11 p. m.

A. J. Doyle, general agent for the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company in Boston, had talked to the president of the company, Arthur D. Stebbins, in Baltimore and was authorized, he announced, to grant recognition to the longshoremen in Boston, Charlestown and Providence—but not to the seamen's union.

Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's union, arrived from New York in time to head the delegation which is conferring with Mr. Doyle today.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The idea of acquiring two dresses in one appeals to every woman . . . even those who don't have to keep an eagle eye on their pennies. And just such a dress we found at Wethern's, Temple place (or, if you prefer, you may make your entrance from the West street side). It's a short-sleeved afternoon dress that turns into a street costume the minute the square cut bolero is added. The bolero leaves just enough of the front of the dress showing to make a vestee front, which buttons up with big buttons, and has a cute long tab collar that's slashed on the points. In black crepe, highlighted with beige accents. And the belt is a gypsy sash. Incidentally, just in case you're interested, a bolero has a way of slimming the hips. The price is $25.

Dormitory Dozers? Pshaw! They're Pajamas

Those simple, man-tailored pajamas that so many women look for (for themselves) in vain . . . may now be had at the Emily Shops, Temple place. They're called "Dormitory Dozers" . . . but you certainly won't need a dormitory to find that they're practical. Both to sleep in, and lounge around in. The trousers are plenty wide, with adjustable belts. Short sleeves, turn-down V collars; the edges of which have been bordered with narrow bands of material in three contrasting shades. If you belong to the "pajama school" . . . they'll take your eye immediately. But if you have to be sold on the idea; be sure that you look for the tag right inside the neck that reads . . . "American Clipper. By Loyalcraft." In percale and broadcloth. Peach, blue or white. $1.98.

Here's a Shoe with "Detachable Flaps"

For all-around everyday sportswear, we haven't seen anything smarter than the "Sporties" at C. Crawford Hollidge's. It's a Miss-Mode shoe (a close relative of their Deb-Mode), in crepe-soled Bucko; unlined. And when you want just a plain laced shoe, that's all it is. But you can change its appearance entirely, by adding the detachable kiltie flaps . . . which tuck under and lace on. They come as narrow as AA, in white, green, gray, navy and white. $5.95.

Roto-Gauge a Tool For the Philatelist

The philatelist in your home (and no home is complete without at least one, you know!) surely ought to be interested in a little gadget called the Roto-Gauge. Accuracy being one of the things a stamp-collector just can't get along without . . . the instrument has a way of acquiring same in a most efficient manner. Just a little study and there's no reason why it can't be used with the same amount of ease and accuracy by the novice . . . as by the more experienced collector. However, there's no doubt in our mind but that its most important feature is the new rotating gauge with the oblique lines. All you have to do to use this is to place the stamp right in line with the guide line, and then turn the gauge until the correct class is indicated. That is, until all the white spaces are covered, leaving only the black. (All of which will probably mean less than nothing, unless you're one of those many people who "live and breathe" stamps!) Altogether it combines a scale, perforation gauge, magnifying glass and water mark detector . . . for the sum of $2.50. At Jordan's or Filene's, for instance.

When Little Ella Prinks Up for Easter

Little Ella may dash off to school wearing anything from serge bloomers to a small edition of daddy's overalls, but there comes a time when she has to appear in public in something that's just a bit more feminine and dressy. Many of the new Easter dresses for the younger set are trimmed with dainty touches of hand smocking; either at the waist, or the yoke. In printed cottons . . . blue, green, or red . . . with wide sashes and white collars. $1.95 at Stearns; up on the 5th floor

A Few Hints for The Hurried Shopper

Eye catchers: Those Top-Hat pins at Jay's. In silver or gold (simulated, of course), to wear on the lapel of your suit, just to name one place. The Lili (Bermuda) Easter Lily perfume at Shreve's. A perfume with a rare freshness in its fragrance. The New Shur-Tite handbag at Chandler's. Set off with suit stitching and a padded harness handle. $5. Van Raalte's "Myth" hosiery at T. D. Whitney's. To say nothing of that Ottoman wrap at Jordan's, with the full swinging back, flattering calyx collar . . . in the grandest shade (called cyclamen) of bengaline. For $16.95. J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Mr. Hampden as the People's Friend

The Arts in Boston

Burgess Meredith in "Winterset," at the Exeter Theater Through Tomorrow

As a friendly gesture to the theatrical public, Walter Hampden is reviving this season Ibsen's comedy, "An Enemy of the People." He brought it to the Shubert Theater last night for a week's engagement.

Not that the piece itself is too amiable. There is nothing sunny about it. Its humor is sardonic. Embittered by the reception of "Ghosts," Ibsen here poured out his scorn on the society of his time, democracy, the "compact liberal majority."

But in speaking with the voice of Dr. Stockmann, Ibsen did himself poor service. His hero is a foolish fellow, who goes about the wrong way of doing right, and when he finds himself balked by the stupidity and self-interest of humans, calls them names, plans a flight from his country and finally decides to stay, on the strength of the sudden discovery that "the strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone."

But in the meantime his situation remains the same. He has lost his job and his practice, and expects to build a better society, starting with ragamuffins and no funds. He would have been wiser if, like another impractical idealist, he had decided to cultivate his garden.

It has often been complained that Ibsen's serious dramas are outmoded today. To this observer they seem less out of date than this comedy. "An Enemy of the People" is as well constructed as any of Ibsen's plays, but its ideology is as muddled as its protagonist. We may still feel sympathy for Dr. Stockmann's naïve benevolence, but our laughter at his absurdities is not untinged with contempt. We understand that he is a well-meaning man, brought low by the cynicism and greed of his fellows; but we cannot help feeling that he deserves a good deal of his suffering, and we find no evidence that he is likely to become a more reasonable being. The play "dates" because what presumably amused Ibsen's contemporaries amuses us very little.

Mr. Hampden undoubtedly has in Dr. Stockmann a part to his liking, which he makes his own by the exercise of his practiced technique. C. Norman Hammond as the Burgomaster and Hannam Clarke as Aslaksen partner him well. James C. Malaidy, replacing Dodson Mitchell at short notice as Morten Kiil, gave a good account of himself under the circumstances. The crowd scene was well handled under Mr. Hampden's stage direction. The audience laughed often and applauded cordially. L. A. S.

"The Good Earth"

There came to the Colonial Theater last evening a masterpiece of film making entitled "The Good Earth," adapted from Pearl S. Buck's novel of the same name. Here is an example of film technique at its most resourceful, exploiting those assets which distinguish the motion picture as an art medium. Against the film's four spectacles—a torrential thunderstorm, a procession of farm families through drought-stricken country, scenes of looting amidst a revolution and a plague of locusts—moves a story in which character is expressed through action. Each "big" scene serves not merely as an excuse for movie magic but as an inherent part of the drama itself.

"The Good Earth" is really a rural success story. It tells of Wang Lung, an ambitious farmer, who rises after numerous setbacks to a position of wealth, loses touch with the soil and is driven back when a plague of locusts sweeps his fields. Although Wang Lung serves for the exposition of the drama, "The Good Earth" hinges upon the character of O-Lan, his wife, whose firm impassiveness rises from the soil itself. It is she who, with only a few words, but in the most dramatic manner, forces her husband not to sell the land even when the whole family is faced with starvation.

Adaptation and production of the dramatized novel—Talbot Jennings, Tess Slesinger and Claudine West took the screen play from the stage version by Owen and Donald Davis—have been handled admirably. Under the direction of Sidney Franklin, little of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's artistically lavish production has gone to waste. Mr. Franklin manages consistently to extract from his material every ounce of pictorial drama. And the director is brilliantly aided by Karl Freund, who uses his camera both as a stark recorder of fact and as an interpretive instrument, now painting vivid images, now barely brushing delicate, subdued tones upon the film.

Luise Rainer's performance as O-Lan fortifies her position as one of the finest actresses on the screen today. With a paucity of lines, Miss Rainer's pantomime is eloquence of the most telling kind. She relives for us the sublimity of O-Lan's tragic life. Paul Muni, as Wang Lung, is most convincing in his early scenes, but becomes increasingly less Oriental as his fortune rises. Charles Grapewin is outstanding as the father, and other performances of merit are given by Walter Connolly as the rascally uncle, Tilly Losch as Lotus, Jessie Ralph, Keye Luke, Roland Lui, Chingwah Lee and William Law. In mentioning the players, we can hardly overlook Lo, a most appealing water buffalo, and the captivating Chinese infant who plays Wang's first son. J. D. B.

Chamber Music Concert

For the past three or four years, the New England Conservatory of Music has sponsored chamber music concerts of unusually enjoyable proportions. Last night in Brown Hall, a new series of concerts was inaugurated, with Georges Laurent in charge, and the following members of the faculty contributing to the program: Howard Goding, pianoforte; Einar Hansen, violin; Max Kunze, contrabass; Mr. Laurent, flute; Walter Lillebach, trombone; Georges Mager, trumpet; Boaz Piller, bassoon; Victor Polatschek, clarinet, and Willem Valkenier, horn. These were assisted by George Humphrey, viola; Clarence Knudson, violin, and Edwin Stutzner, violoncello. The program included Beethoven Septuor, Op. 20, for violin, viola, cello, contrabass, clarinet, horn and bassoon; Francis Poulenc's Sonate for horn, trumpet and trombone; the Mozart Quartet for flute, violin, viola and cello (K. 285), and the Saint-Saëns Septuor, Op. 65, for two violins, viola, cello, contrabass, trumpet and pianoforte.

To those familiar with the charm of the Beethoven item little need be said about it, remembering the expert list of performers. The work was applauded with the greatest enthusiasm.

Poulenc's Sonate is gayest of jests. Thanks to the virtuosity of Messrs. Mager, Valkenier and Lilleback, the piece came to an expert performance and once more demonstrated the composer's far from platonic musical powers. The audience enjoyed it hugely.

This winter has brought forward an exceptional number of the lesser heard works of Mozart. The flute quartet played last night is in the composer's most graceful style, and it was graciously performed. Seldom has Mr. Laurent's flute been heard to better advantage, especially in the Adagio, an inspired bit of melodic writing.

The closing septuor disclosed Saint-Saëns's weaknesses as well as his strength. With much that was almost too suave, one nevertheless found the "Intermède" and the "Gavotte et Finale" arresting in performance and well contrasted, with the pianist giving an excellent account of himself and his colleagues matching him in dexterity. In all, an auspicious opening of this series of concerts which will fall on successive Mondays through the month of March. G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing entertainments are "Brother Rat," the comedy of military school life, in its fourth week at the Plymouth, and the WPA vaudeville show at the Copley, which will be presented through Wednesday night.

The only other show now impending seems to be "Babes in Arms," Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical, by Rodgers and Hart, which is set for March 25 at the Shubert.

Gov. Murphy Makes Plea

(Continued From Page 9)

have an extensive system for flood control and water conservation at no expense to the taxpayers.

The Governor expressed a need for co-operation between the State and the communities of the State in solving their individual problems that are so "intimately linked that it is practically impossible to solve them separately."

The problems of the State and the communities "must be viewed against the broad background of related problems," he declared. "There are those who believe that the Constitution should be amended so as to permit certain changes in our system of taxation," the Governor told his radio audience. "It is not possible, for instance," he said, "to enact a graduated or progressive income tax law, the Constitution requiring that all income tax must be laid at a common rate, regardless of the amount of income."

Tax on Timber

"Again," the Governor continued, "attention has frequently been directed to the need for changing the method of taxing growing timber. At present, the tax is based on the normal value of the timber as real estate. It is urged that such a tax policy discourages increased growth and tends to bring out early cutting. In a State where nearly 80 per cent of the total area is forest land, the taxation of timber is extremely important."

Citing the cases of plants in the State of Washington taking sawdust, "treating it by a chemical process, converting it into fireplace logs and shipping it all the way to New York City for sale at a handsome profit," Governor Murphy said that he could not "help from thinking of the wonderful prospects for a wood products industry in New Hampshire.

"This glimpse into the possibilities of the future, taken with our knowledge of the plight of our industries today," Governor Murphy said, "should make every citizen wonder whether—as a State—we are doing everything we possibly can to foster existing industries and to encourage the growth of new ones.

"Frontiers" of Today

"People sometimes remarked that the 'frontiers' are gone—that there is missing today the opportunities for adventure in business and for success which our fathers and grandfathers knew.

"It is true that the old-time frontiers have largely vanished, but we have available the means for developing new ones. The fascinating possibilities of applying chemical science to agriculture show us one important way to accomplish this.

"It is upon new 'frontiers' such as that one that our young men and women will find opportunity for work and for profit. In that thought lies the ultimate answer to the difficult problem of unemployment."

In discussing the constitutional convention question, Governor Murphy said that the state constitution states that "once in every seven years" the people of the State shall be asked whether they deem it advisable to revise the Constitution. The 1935 Legislature failed to do this.

Tax Rates Rising

Delving into the matter of taxation Governor Murphy pointed out that "tax rates in our towns and our cities have been steadily marching upwards until—as of April 1, 1936—the average tax rate reached $3.43 per $100—the highest ever known in the history of the State.

"Perhaps not all citizens realize that real estate is bearing 92 per cent of this tax load—that farm properties are carrying 75 per cent of it.

"Out of the average local tax dollar paid last year—the cost of supporting the state government accounted for but six and two-tenths cents."

He then declared that shrinkage of taxable values and increased costs of relief, not higher costs of operating the State, have been the cause of the high tax rates.

"To combat these, I have proposed a threefold program. First of all, we should exert every effort to build up new taxable values. Second, the tax base must be broadened. Third, rigid economy must be practised in all levels of government."

Program Endorsed

It was at this point that the Governor endorsed the tax plan program suggested by the State Tax Commission and now before the Legislature. It calls for a retail sales tax and an income tax as well as several changes in present taxes. The aim, he points out, is to relieve present tax-burdened sources to broaden the tax base. Two thirds of the revenue from these new sources would be paid to the cities and towns of the State which managed their affairs with prudence so as to enable them to reduce their local tax rates.

"Whatever objections one may have to a sales tax, or to an income tax, I hope they will study this program carefully before becoming prejudiced."

The closing thought that Governor Murphy left with his radio audience was that at "town meeting day" today economy and efficiency be kept in mind.

"Town meeting day" is an important affair in New Hampshire for more than 50 per cent of the State's population lives in towns. Today's sessions will settle the affairs of these communities for another year.

Besides voting for town officers and on the constitutional convention question, these voters will also settle their budget for the coming year. This year the budget situation is a difficult one to solve because of the relief situation. The State has been paying, up to the first of this year, 50 per cent of the relief costs and since then the State contributions have been cut to 33 per cent, and at this rate the funds will only last a few weeks, unless something is done by the Legislature. Inasmuch as Governor Murphy insists upon a balanced budget, the prospect for State relief funds apparently rests with the future of the new tax program now under consideration.

Two Unorganized Towns Proposed

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 9 (AP)—Glastenbury and Somerset will no longer be known as "one-family towns" if a bill now before the Legislature is passed.

Under the terms of the measure, the communities would be made unorganized towns with no elected officers, with taxes turned over to the State and with affairs administered through a county supervisor of unorganized towns appointed by the Governor.

The annual taxes of Somerset, located in Windham County, are $5111, while those of Glastenbury, in Bennington County, are $1427.

Both towns derive revenue from nonresident property owners and receive state aid for roads and schools. In Somerset the Taylor family dominates the political picture while the Mattisons hold nearly all the offices in Glastenbury.

Auto Parking Meter Faces Legal Test By Providence Attorney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9—The first test of the legality of the automatic parking meters installed on the streets of Providence has been brought by a Providence attorney and a hearing on the complaint was scheduled yesterday.

Philip E. Goldberg, the attorney, has attacked the right of the city to install the meters, charging a warrant issued against him for ignoring the meters is a violation of his constitutional rights. He has cited the provision in the Federal Constitution on the deprivation of property without due process and three sections of the Rhode Island Constitution which bear on use of highways and police powers.

More than 200 of the meters are now installed in the downtown section and are being tried for a six-month period. A meter is placed on the curb at each marked-off area for parked vehicles. The motorist parking his car is required to insert a nickel in the meter and this fee entitles him to the parking privilege for 60, 30 or 15 minutes depending on the location.

Earth Shocks Traced To Ohio Disturbance

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Seismologists concurred today in ascribing earth shocks felt in seven Midwest states and Canada shortly before midnight to disturbance of glacial formations in northwest Ohio. Seismograph records in several cities affected by the tremors and at Harvard University disclosed the shocks occurred at 11:45 p. m. (C. S. T.) and continued with varying intensity for from two to 15 minutes.

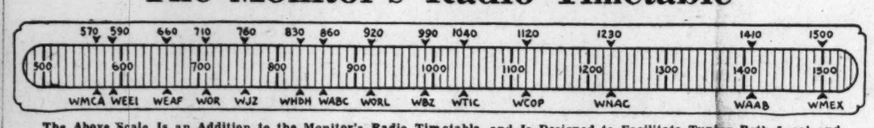
The expert consensus was that the shocks bore close similarity to those experienced in the Midwest last week but were slightly greater in severity. Both disturbances were termed "moderate" and traced to rick crust upheaval.

Early yesterday an earthquake about half as strong as the devastating 1906 shock jarred San Francisco, left a trail of minor damage in East Bay cities and sent inspectors scurrying over the two great bay bridges, which were unscathed. There were no injuries, and no estimates were announced of the minor damage.

Dr. Reed Left $482,247

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Dr. Sylvanus Albert Reed, mining engineer who invented the first all-metal airplane propeller used successfully in this country, left an estate of $482,247, a transfer tax appraisal showed yesterday. He bequeathed $10,000 to the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for an endowment fund from which an annual award is given for contributions to aeronautical science. The remainder of the estate was left to relatives.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Do Re Mi Trio	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Dan and Sylvia"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Checker Board; music	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	"The Work of the Blind"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	"Magic Island"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": record	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'a' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30	Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Family Party": narrator;	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives": sketch	features; music	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall;	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist;	"Romance in Rhythm"
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Kid": Westerners group	popular vocal group	Studio musical program
8:30	Al Jolson; Parkyakakas;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
8:45	Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
9:00	"Watch the Fun Go By": Al	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": Wallace Butter-	"Moonlight Sonata"
9:15	Pearce and His Gang	Adolph Menjou, guest	worth; Parks Johnson	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:30	"Jack Oakie's College": Judy	"Husbands and Wives": forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:45	Garland; George Jessel;	"Husbands and Wives": forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Detroit
10:00	college talent; Benny Good-	WBZA Players: sketch	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15	man's Orch.; orchestras	WBZA Players: sketch	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:30	"The State of the Union,"	"The State of the Union,"	"The State of the Union,"	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:15	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	String ensemble concert
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	dramatizations	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Do You Want to Write?" Margaret Widdemer, novelist; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), Harvard Lecture Series: "The Great Authors—"Aristotle." Prof. William C. Greene.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office": talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins"; recitals by NBC Orchestra members on old violins.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Your Hit Parade"; Abe Lyman's Orch.; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Vic and Sade," sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Frank Chapman, baritone; Robert Armbruster's Orchestra.

SWIMMING
SQUASH
HANDBALL
"SPORTS FOR MEN"
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

Is your Car in shape?

YOU MAY NEED
BATTERIES
MACHINISTS
GARAGES
AUTO EQUIPMENT
AUTO REPAIRING
TIRES
and other Motoring Aids

New Englanders In House Active On Big Measures

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—New England's congressional delegations are in the midst of one of their busiest weeks to date.

In addition to the controversy over the President's Supreme Court proposal the House will consider the Guffey coal bill and neutrality during the week, with New Englanders taking a leading part in arguments on both issues.

Allen T. Treadway, Republican, of Stockbridge, Mass., directs the minority side in opposition to the proposed coal industry regulations. He started the week off by introducing a resolution for a constitutional amendment to block the President's efforts to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court. His proposal is to fix the number at nine.

Also opposing the Guffey coal bill is Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democrat, of Clinton, Mass., who has a coal bill of his own pending in committee.

When neutrality debate opens Friday in the House, Representative George Holden Tinkham, Boston Republican, will take the floor. The neutrality measure passed the Senate last week.

Graduates of Oxford University in Washington will honor Representative Charles L. Clason, Springfield Republican, early in the week at a dinner. Friends say Mr. Clason is the only Oxford graduate ever elected to Congress.

Representative-Mayor George J. Bates, Republican, of Salem, estimated he averages ten hours a day working on problems of the nation and his home city, commuting each week end.

Bureau of Air Commerce investigators are considering improvement for the Laconia and Newport, N. H., airports, Senator Fred H. Brown, Democrat, of Somersworth, N. H., said. If found suitable, engineers will recommend improvements be made from Public Works Administration funds.

Grass at White House Of Almost All Varieties

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—If it's grass, the White House probably has it.

Almost every variety grows somewhere on the 18 acres of ground around the Executive Mansion, William Reeves, gardener, said today.

Different soil and shade conditions demand different treatment, he explained. Some 343 trees of 91 species let the sun through in varying degrees.

For the first time in the 32 years he's been at the White House, Mr. Reeves said, "It's been necessary to keep cutting the grass all winter."

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THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

Town Forests Increasing in New England Area

More than 100 towns have developed with increasing profit the practice which has proved so successful in a number of European countries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTHROP, Mass., March 9—Checks instead of tax bills for their citizens is the objective of more than 100 New England towns which are beginning to put into practice the "town forest" idea which has proved so successful in some European countries, according to Winthrop Thornton, writer on forestry subjects.

The town forest idea was introduced into the United States, he says, by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association of Boston soon after the turn of the century. This spring marks the twenty-second anniversary of the first attempts to put it into practice. While most northeastern states have adopted it in some degree by now, Massachusetts still retains the leadership in the movement in America, with 98 such forests covering a total of 30,143 acres already established.

In Europe, according to Mr. Thornton, the town forest is fast becoming one of the major factors in conservation, and towns and cities already own nearly two thirds of all forests in northern and central Europe.

Average Return

The average annual return from each acre is about $5 from wood for municipal use and by-products connected with efficient forestry. The cutting of the wood furnishes idle citizens with employment, while the uncut portions of the forests afford recreational opportunities for all, besides giving cover to game and birds and conserving soil and water.

In Germany, particularly in the Black Forest, Mr. Thornton reports, some 500 towns actually receive income from their forests in excess of their municipal expenses, so that citizens do receive dividends in place of tax bills. Zurich's forest is the most famous, he says, covering 4200 acres and employing one man for each 33 acres. It is still being enlarged by additional purchases by the town.

In some cases certain forest areas are set aside for the special support of schools, roads, or other projects. To many of them, outside visitors are attracted in vacation seasons and are apt to spend a worthwhile amount of money. Usually game wardens attend to the propagation and protection of game and fish.

Forests Paying

In New England so far, no such complete program had been developed, but all the town forests already established are paying for themselves and in a good many cases are helping to reduce the tax rate.

Westfield, near Springfield, Mass., is one such example. On its forest area of 5404 acres 726,000 trees have been planted in addition to the natural growth. The forest protects the municipal water supply, provides an excellent bird and game preserve, furnishes the city with poles, shade trees and about 5000 cords of firewood for the welfare department each year. Furthermore, it offers as a valuable asset a marketable crop of timber worth $100,000 already, which is increasing in value about 5 per cent annually. It is figured that Westfield can now harvest about $20,000 worth of timber each year without doing more than keep pace with the natural growth.

North Adams, Mass., Mr. Thornton says, has a forest of 6720 acres and is experimenting with growing locust trees for poles and posts. Plymouth, Mass., is interested in white pines for timber. Concord, Mass., now has a forest, used for recreational purposes, which would have charmed Thoreau with its beauty.

Solving Problem

Russell, in the Berkshires, has been able to solve the problem of shrinking taxes through its forest development. The town fathers discovered that their town limits included a large group of almost worthless backwoods farms which contributed next to nothing in taxes, but which cost plenty of money for roads and schools. Accordingly, Mr. Thornton reports, the town moved the families from the poor land to better farms nearer the center of the town and turned the abandoned property into a 3000-acre forest.

In this way Russell is saving the cost of hill roads, has more good farms to share the tax levy, and also has made an excellent investment in a growing forest which in time will pay good annual dividends. With the present population of Russell there are three acres of town forest for each member of the community.

Groton, Mass., founded its forest as a war memorial, but it has already paid for itself several times over in timber and in firewood, as well as furnishing a beautiful recreation area and an excellent wildflower, bird and game sanctuary.

Petersham, Mass., received $52,000 for white pine in one recent sale and $250 for cord wood in another, according to Mr. Thornton, and its forest of 165 acres is worth many times more than when the idle farm land on which it was established was taken over by the town.

Hudson, Mass., spent $400 in developing town lands into a forest. It has already received from its investment 1077 cords of firewood, 206,000 board feet of lumber and 900 ornamental trees for streets and parks.

The town forests in Massachusetts are tax free and the Commonwealth will plant any such area free of charge and will also aid in fighting fires and tree ills. The land, in many instances, has been taken over by the town for unpaid taxes and in others is purchased for not more than $5 an acre.

Massachusetts itself has state forests aggregating 166,000 acres, and increase of this area to 666,000 acres has been authorized. It is estimated, however, that there are still more than 1,000,000 acres of lands suitable for forests, though not for profitable farming, which are idle.

A Typical Town Forest
Unproductive Farm Land Replanted as Town Forest by Westfield, Mass., Board of Public Works

Courtesy Massachusetts Forest and Park Association; Courtesy of Harvard Forest

A 27-Year-Old Stand of Mixed Hardwoods

This Old Cut-Over Stand Has Received Four Silvicultural Treatments Since the Time of Its Origin, 1908. The First Thinning Was Made in 1933. Through Elimination of the Weeds and the Reduction of Competition the Very Best Individuals in the Stand, the Crop Trees (CT in the Photo), Have Been Favored From the Start, and They Are Rapidly Developing Into Excellent Sawtimber Trees. They Are Now From Four to Seven Inches in Diameter, Nearly 50 Feet in Height, and Cleared of All Branches for Upwards of 20 Feet

Boston Business Men Are Prepared For 'Town Meeting'

A novel dinner in the form of a "Town Meeting" will be held by the Boston Business Men's Association in the third floor dining room of Schraffts, 16 West street, Boston, at 6 o'clock tonight.

Warrants, summonses, notices and all the ballyhoo necessary to conduct a regular town meeting in big city style have been sent to each of the respective members of the organization. Technical phraseology, employed in a manner fitting to the best townsfolk, set off these official notices as something demanding immediate attention.

In the "special warrant" were listed the subjects to be acted upon as follows:

Article I—Shall financial statements be subordinated to ledger interchange as a basis for credit?

Article II—Shall the extension of credit to new concerns with character and technical capacity, but small capital and unknown business ability, be discouraged?

Article III—Shall salesmen be used:

(a) As credit investigators, i. e., expected to turn in reports on risks?

(b) As collectors?

Article IV—Shall the "individual" collection letter be preferred to the formal letter?

Article V—Shall the credit men's attitude respecting terms be inflexible?

Article VI—Shall the credit men compile:

(a) Comparative operating statements?

(b) Ratios?

Article VII—What can be done to assure a 100 per cent delegation to the Chicago convention?

Article VIII—Report of progress to date on the National Association of Credit Men development fund program.

Concord, N.H. Labor Union Backs Supreme Court Plan

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (AP)—The Concord Central Labor Union today sent telegrams to New Hampshire members of Congress, calling for support of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal.

David D. Randlett, president of the organization, said New Hampshire members of Congress were sent telegrams today calling for support of the plan.

N. H. Rates Third In Circulation Of Public Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.—New Hampshire ranks third among the states in per capita library book circulation, according to the American Library Association.

New Hampshire paved the way for public libraries when in 1849 it became the first state to adopt a law authorizing public taxation for the support of free public libraries. Fifty-six years later it again took the lead when it became the first state to enact a law requiring every community in the state to raise by taxation the funds for and to maintain a free public library in its community.

According to the library association's figures, the per capita library book circulation in New Hampshire is placed at 7.21 per person. This figure is only exceeded by Massachusetts with a figure of 7.77 per capita and California with 9.14.

Further study of the association's figures reveal that each resident of New Hampshire could take out three libary books at one time without depleting the supply. For the country as a whole, there is an average of 820 library books for each 1000 people. There are 3570 for each 1000 in New Hampshire.

Today the Granite State has 254 public libraries, although its population is less than a half million. Only seven states have a larger number of free public libraries.

It was in Peterborough that the first public library in America, supported by public taxation, was founded in 1833. In nearby Dublin, N. H., the first free library in the United States was established in 1822 but that institution was supported by voluntary contributions even though its use was free to all.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Mar. 10	Plymouth	Mar. 9, 8:00 pm	Mar. 10, 11:00 am
Ile de France	Mar. 12	Plymouth	Mar. 12, 1:00 pm	Mar. 12, 8:00 pm
Deutschland	Mar. 13	Cherbourg	Mar. 13, 1:00 pm	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Sherman	Portland	Mar. 16	Mar 11, 4:00 pm	Mar. 11, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	Mar. 19	Mar 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Mar. 21	Mar 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Mar. 20	Mar 15, 4:00 pm	Mar. 15, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar 27, 4:00 pm	Mar 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

The State House Was Busy Today

(Continued From Page 9)

its perennial hearing before a legislative committee today.

The tax would be 2 per cent upon virtually every commodity purchased in the State.

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long was the only proponent of the measure before the legislative committee on taxation at the State House. He urged it as a convenient means of raising $40,000,000 of revenue and as a method of compelling more people to participate in the cost of government.

Opposition to the tax was led by P. A. O'Connell, Boston merchant and head of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who brought an exhibit of shoes, food and dresses to illustrate his point.

He said the tax would bear most heavily on those with the smallest incomes.

Rattling off figures as fast as legislative committee members plied him with questions, Commissioner Long declared the sales tax, "which I prefer to call a purchase tax," would bring in $40,000,000 a year.

Then, anticipating the objection of merchants, who would be obliged to collect the tax, Mr. Long said, "I shall be very interested to learn of the retail merchants where you are going to get $40,000,000 from any other source."

Mr. O'Connell produced sacks of coal, a bushel of onions, flour, baby's shoes, dishes, a broom and a score of household goods and heaped them on a table.

Pointing to the exhibition, Mr. O'Connell said, "I have gathered together some family essentials that were bought with the same amount of money that the average family, living on $2000 a year, will have to pay to the state, if this sales tax bill is passed. In cash it is $26.72."

Continuing, Mr. O'Connell declared, "to the people on whom this tax will bear most heavily it is the same as saying each year: 'You must give up that new pair of necessary shoes, that new sweater, those cans of food, the new dishes you need, and the new dress and all the other things you see there.'"

Mr. O'Connell asserted that "unlike every other form of taxation, the sales tax takes no account of the ability to pay." The poorer people, he said, who must spend the largest percentage for necessities would have to pay the largest proportion to the State if the sales tax became law.

Commissioner Long contended, however, that the sales tax, being a direct tax, compelled more people to contribute to the cost of government. He suggested, "If we have more direct taxpayers in Masssachusetts, we are more likely to have an economical government."

Merchants would not be hurt by the tax, Mr. Long said, and cited gasoline tax and liquor tax as examples of a form of sales tax.

A protest against the tax was made on another ground by Senator Chester T. Skibinski, of Chicopee, who declared shoppers near the state border will be driven into adjacent states to make purchases where there is no tax.

"Merchants in Chicopee, Holyoke and Springfield will lose business to those of Thompsonville, Conn., if this law is passed," Senator Skibinski said. He was supported in this argument by Edward T. Mason, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Springfield.

Free Transportation For Parochial School Students Is Protested

Declaring that the Constitution of Massachusetts specifically declares funds raised by taxation shall not be used "for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society," Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton Theological School today called upon state legislators to repeal the act passed last year providing free transportation to parochial school pupils.

Joining with Professor Anderson in his plea before the legislative committee on education were representatives of various religious denominations, including Frank J. Batcheller, chairman of the national organization of more than 5,000,000 members known as the "Minute Men," pledged to fight for the complete separation of the "church and the state."

Both Professor Anderson and Mr. Batcheller contended the act that provides free transportation for parochial school pupils is obviously "unconstitutional." It is directly opposed, they declared, to the anti-aid amendment to the state constitution passed in 1919 which banned the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.

"By means of this amendment to the constitution, Massachusetts proclaimed the separation of church and state and consequently guaranteed religious liberty in the Commonwealth," said Professor Anderson. "It states that no religious denomination shall be taxed for the support of any other denomination.

"The new act passed so suddenly last June and which we seek today to repeal is clearly unconstitutional. The transportation of children to private or parochial schools is clearly aiding such schools in violation of amendment 46.

"Why should children be transported to private or parochial schools? The answer is that it is too far for them to walk, so they are attending public schools. The new act provides a means by which such children, now attending public schools, are to be transferred from public to parochial or private schools. This is more than letting the camel put his nose into the tent. It is feeding the camel at public expense."

Mr. Batcheller told the committee that his national organization was opposed to the use of public funds for sectarian purposes as a "clear violation of the democratic principles of religious freedom."

Appearing in opposition to the repeal of last year's act, the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, supervisor of the Boston diocese of parochial schools, declared that the transportation of parochial school children was a benefit to the pupils and not to the schools. He said that parochial school attendances had not increased 1 per cent since the act was passed.

Beano Called 'Racket'; Repeal Asked of Bill Legalizing Operation

The game of "beano" has become a "racket" in many sections of Massachusetts and therefore the law legalizing its operation with offered prizes should be repealed, according to Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of the Episcopal Church of Boston, in a message today to the legislative committee on legal affairs.

The message, read by his representative, the Rev. Howard Kellett, stated:

"Beano and similar games have, it is well recognized, become a racket in many portions of the State. Indeed, in many communities it has been necessary for the local community to take action in what has become in many instances an open scandal, with the result that many people who can ill afford to do so are losing their money with no opportunity for any return.

"It would seem to me that the experiment of licensing these games has proved to be an error, and I hope that the matter may be rectified by the passing of this present bill."

The statement was read at the committee hearing on the bill filed by Representative Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton, for the Bishop, asking for repeal.

Approximately 275 persons jammed one of the State House's largest hearing rooms to listen to arguments. The proponents dwelt mainly on the charge of Bishop Sherrill that beano has become a racket.

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Canned Peaches

FINAST	SLICED OR HALVES IN HEAVY SYRUP	2	LGE. NO. 2½ TINS	29c
DEL MONTE	DELICIOUS HALVES IN HEAVY SYRUP	2	LGE. NO. 2½ TINS	31c
GLORIETTA	TREE RIPENED ELBERTA NO. 2½ TIN 23c	2	TALL TINS	27c

Canned Pears

RICHMOND	TENDER AND FLAVORFUL - PACKED IN SWEET SYRUP	2	NO. 2 TIN	29c
FINAST	CHOICE QUALITY DELICIOUS HALVES OF PEARS IN SWEET SYRUP	2	LGE. NO. 2½ TINS	35c
DEL MONTE	FANCY QUALITY SWEET — TASTY		LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	19c

Other Canned Fruits

GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST	3	NO. 2 TINS	29c
DEL MONTE	FRUITS FOR SALAD		NO. 1 TIN	17c
DEL MONTE	FRUITS FOR SALAD		LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	29c
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL	2	NO. 1 TINS	25c
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL		LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	23c
EXQUISITE	WHOLE UNPEELED APRICOTS	2	LGE. NO. 2½ TINS	29c

MACARONI SPAGHETTI OR ELBOWS — FINAST . . . MADE FROM PURE AMBER DURUM WHEAT SEMOLINA 3 8 OZ. PKGS. 17c

SHRIMP Wet Pack		2 Tall Tins	27c
GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES		2 10 Oz. Tins	25c
COCOMALT		½ Lb. Tin	21c
CUT-RITE WAXED PAPER		40 Ft. Roll	5c
MARMALADE Mirabel Orange		2 1 Lb. Jars	29c
PLYMOUTH ROCK GELATINE	Plain or Coffee	2 Pkgs.	25c
SALTINAS N. B. C.		1 Lb. Pkg.	21c
WOODBURY'S Facial Soap		3 Bars	23c
TOMATO SAUCE		2 8 Oz. Tins	9c
COOKIES N. B. C. Old Fashioned Raisin		Lb. Bulk	19c
BANANA CAKE		Each	15c
CURRANT BUNS		Pkg.	10c

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WHITE SPRAY WHEAT CEREAL 2 28 Oz. Pkgs. 29c

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

College Graduates — In Civic Responsibility

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Students 'Aware of Today'

How Connecticut Awakens Them to Civic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New London, Conn.

How and where to put one's oar into public affairs does not sound like a scholastic problem. Nevertheless it is one which is having a real influence on the intellectual life of Connecticut College.

The "awareness of today" among college students, which has been marked by a sharp trend toward courses in economics, sociology, history and politics all over the United States, has evoked a new viewpoint in college teaching. This viewpoint which sees the students as future participants rather than mere observers of public affairs, has served at Connecticut College at least as a force toward unifying the curriculum, has helped to define the college objectives, and has given direction to many of the extra-curricular activities.

The faculty and many students have been stimulated by the enthusiasm of President Katharine Blunt, who believes that "if the college has a central interest or purpose, it is educating our young women to competent active interest in public affairs."

Definite Slant in Each Department

The expression of this purpose is most apparent in the courses relating to government and society, but it is manifested in varying degrees in many departments of the college. The major student in art or botany is made aware that there are important jobs in the great field of government for her as well as for the major in economics or politics.

The results of a recent survey at Connecticut show that few departments of the college are excepted in this attempt to combat in some degree the indifference of the young college graduate in general toward taking part in public life. Responses to a questionnaire regarding the preparation for or stimulation toward active participation in public affairs given in the several fields of study disclosed a variety of contributions to the cause.

From the department of philosophy with its weighty abstractions came the statement: "Intelligent, disinterested participation in matters that pertain to the common good, not simply as a personal vocation for the few but as a function of responsible citizenship for us all, is and must be, in a democracy, one of the chief products of the educative process. In philosophy one of our chief purposes is to help students to see that public affairs are what private thinking makes them."

The zoology department said, "We try to show our students how, as persons with some biological information they may play an important part in wrestling with problems of conservation, of public health, of better food, drug and cosmetic regulation and of securing truth in the advertising of food and medicinal products."

Civic Beautification Studied

Students of botany give time to problems of civic beautification, using the city of New London in which the college is located as a laboratory. Students of home economics help local families on relief or in limited circumstances to plan, purchase and prepare nutritious low-cost menus. Art students judge community art exhibitions and assist in adult education. Students interested in newspaper writing are correspondents for several papers and help in the planning and carrying out of publicity programs. Various campus organizations take part in civic enterprises.

"Public affairs" is not interpreted at Connecticut College exclusively as politics, although active participation in politics, local, state, or national, is one of its chief emphases.

President Blunt deplores the lack of professional competency which characterizes many volunteer workers in community projects and the lack of participation among able women who might enrich their own lives and at the same time make a valuable contribution to the public welfare if they knew how to go about it. It is her belief that the colleges have a serious obligation to society as well as a great opportunity in this respect.

Moved by a Glimpse Of Opportunity

Two years ago, moved by what was described as a "glimpse of opportunity and a consciousness of failure" Connecticut College asked representatives of neighboring colleges to come to Connecticut and pool their ideas concerning this problem which confronted them all. Their response showed that the effort was timely. The institutions represented by president, dean or professors, were Barnard, Bennington, Bryn Mawr, Connecticut, Mount Holyoke, New Jersey, Pembroke, Radcliffe, Sarah Lawrence, Simmons, Skidmore, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells and Wheaton.

In order to get ideas from outside the academic circle, many persons active and prominent in public affairs were asked to take part in the discussion. About 50 men and women attended. There was general agreement that present and past educational methods had failed to prepare young college women for serviceable citizenship, but there was considerable uncertainty and lack of agreement as to the best means of improving them.

The conclusions of the two-day conference were that the graduate must carry away from college solid knowledge, a trained mind, awareness of today, the power to mix and co-operate with people of all classes, motivation and hopefulness; that the college can give her these things through courses, practical observation, extra-curricular activities such as forums and debating clubs, and by bringing worth-while participants in public affairs to the college.

Aim to Create Attitude of Mind

Developing competent citizens, President Blunt insisted, could and must be done with no lessening of emphasis on thorough scholarship. Opportunity would vary in scope in the several departments. But the general aim would be to create an attitude of mind in the students that should influence them while in college and afterward to view public enterprises small and large as their own; to create in them a consciousness of their opportunity and responsibility in public affairs; and to show them practically, where and how they might fit into public life according to their interests and abilities.

In the departments of political and social science there has been considerable expansion both in courses and faculty. In addition to broadening the scope of theoretical work in these departments an instructor was added in the field of government whose function was to serve as a sort of liaison officer between the college and the outside world, and to prevent the floundering of students who desire to take part in public life. In courses planned for both the volunteer and professional workers, this instructor endeavors to teach the student how to find out the significant facts about her own community; to make her acquainted with the chief obstacles to good government; to put her in touch with the forces by which these obstacles may be surmounted.

In so doing the instructor uses state legislatures and local government agencies as laboratories. The students observe the functioning of these agencies frequently and take part in their work occasionally. They attend conferences which seek to promote one phase or another of civic betterment. They actually take part in survey work of professional character, some students in realistic surveys of their own communities or other civic areas. Town reports, surveys and other documents of that nature are used in place of conventional textbooks. The instructor also makes an effort to find for each student, especially at the time of her graduation, a competent political adviser who lives in her home community to steer her so that she may not be frustrated in her effort to make a contribution to the public life of her town or city. In this last some assistance is given by the alumnae office and the personnel bureau of the college.

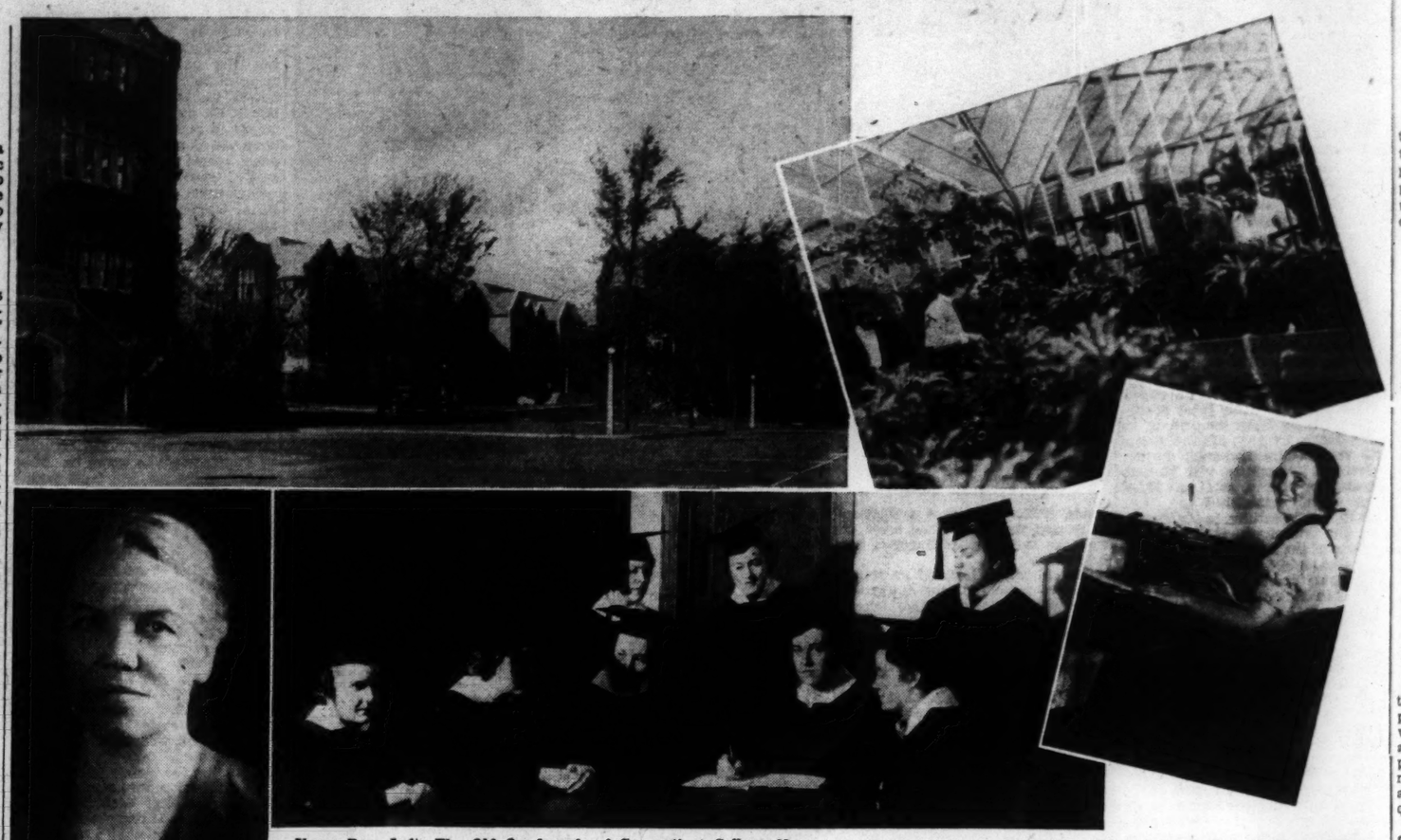
Outside Contacts Encouraged

Faculty members who are interested are encouraged to play an active part in public affairs and several members of the staff at Connecticut are identified with the local and state government, on boards or commissions or in advisory capacities. If there is some loss in time away from the students, there is recompense in their fresh viewpoint and stimulating contacts.

Women leaders in public affairs are brought frequently to the college to talk to and with the students. Not theorists nor lecturers as such, but workers—women who are doing things, big and small things, but significant things—taking hold of the world's work at some point and giving it the impetus of their especial strength. Among those who have come have been Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the treasury, Lillian Gilbreth, consulting engineer; and Hilda Smith, social worker.

Not all students are interested in the public value of their training. There are those who are seeking the foundation for professional or other kinds of careers from a purely vocational standpoint. There are scholars, too, to whom the too practical everyday world is an intrusion. There are those who look upon public service in any form as a bore and an imposition to be avoided at all costs.

However, the program at Connecticut is based upon the belief that a large number of young college graduates fail to count in their communities and fail in self realization, not through unwillingness to use their abilities, but from lack of practical knowledge as to how, when and where they may put those abilities to use.



Upper Row, Left—The Old Quadrangle of Connecticut College, New London, Conn. New London Hall, the Science Building, Is at Left. Blackstone and Plant Houses, the First Dormitories, at the Right. Right—Students of Botany at Work in the Greenhouse Where Each Student Has Her Own Section for Experimental Planting. Lower Row, Left—Dr. Katharine Blunt, President of Connecticut College. Center—Honor Court of the Student Government Association. Right—Miss Geraldine Bissell, Head of the College Service League Which Sponsors Campus and Community Social Work. Through This and Similar Efforts the Girls Are Helped to Make Lasting Contacts

Is College Worth While?—Two Answers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

We cannot resist giving one more meeting to the interesting discussion of college that has been going on. Today we offer two viewpoints that seem to us worth considering.—Chairman.

Doesn't Regret It
New York State

Dear Chairman:

I am 29 years old, a college graduate, and until the last seven months have been at home and without occupation for the last five years. If anyone should wonder whether the advantages of a college education are worth while, it is I. Yet, I can frankly state I don't know a single person without my advantages with whom I care to change places. There have been, and always will be, people to whom I look up, but in the last analysis there isn't, and never will be, one in whose shoes I shall ever want to be.

I am not in the kind of work I want, but the work in which I am engaged will provide an invaluable background for the career I wish to follow. I have been disillusioned many times, but I feel certain of success. For reasons best known to myself, I have more reason to be discouraged about life than anyone I know, but I intend to go on fighting, and I shall win the battle.

In a recent magazine article, a certain Harvard graduate gave a summary of the accomplishments of the members of his graduation class, which left a very sad and unlaudable impression. He gave a number of instances of the poor spelling and general ignorance of college graduates, thereby implying that, at least for those individuals, college had not been of much value. Such articles tend to leave an erroneous impression upon the general public who have always looked upon college people as fountains of wisdom and oracles of world tendencies.

The real purpose of a college education is not to construct a walking encyclopedia or a general bureau of information, but to enable the individual to build, for himself, a philosophy of life which will serve him the rest of his days. What the public does not realize is, that college does not complete one's education; education is a training that must be continued so long as we live. What if the farmer spent four years tilling and planting the soil, and then sat down to let nature care for his farm for the rest of his life? Education is a constant cultivation of the mind which never ends.

When it comes to facts, I have forgotten much that I learned in college, but I did get something which will stay with me the rest of my life—something far more valuable and important—an evaluation of all that men have ever done and thought, and a means of testing what men are now doing and thinking today. I am an individual who still does his own thinking, and I wish to remain so.

There will always be a large number of individuals going to college who will get very litte out of it, but nature is ever wasteful, and I greatly distrust the psychologists who would assist us in educational economy. The psychologists are very glib in calculating the intelligence of Lincolns and Edisons (men who have arrived), but when Edison was in school his teachers told him he was too dumb to learn anything, and doctors once told Caruso he lacked the vocal physique requisite to a singer. Fortunately for the world, these men did their own thinking. All this evokes the old question whether our contemporaries are fit to evaluate our worth. I still say, "Send your children to college, and you will have nothing to regret."

(Mr.) V. B. A.

Enjoying the Fun While in School
California

Dear Chairman:

Being quite recently out of college, I was most interested in the correspondence between Helen and Freda. There are many sides to the discussion which Helen has instigated.

Many students in college have never had to earn any part of their expense money. Naturally, they will carry over into their college lives the carefree spirit of early youth. To many, college is only a period of marking time, until an opportunity for work opens, or in the case of many young college girls, until they are ready for marriage. Many will disagree with the last statement, but questionnaires distributed and tabulated in some colleges show that this is true. Some parents would make of their children better future husbands and wives if the children were put to work soon after high school, so that a few responsibilities would be opened to them before they step into such a serious one as marriage.

On the other hand, the average college student thinks at times of the complex society into which he will be thrust after college days. That student cannot be criticized for entering into the extra-curricular college activities with zest, enjoying them to the utmost while he may. However, even in the midst of recreation, the college student has in the last few years been reminded of the seriousness of world problems which exist outside the blissful walls of a campus. Is not the "blues" music which predominates at every college dance, mute testimony of this? Even the college student's pleasure has not escaped being touched by the problems of the last few years.

That person who has worked the hardest, mentally and physically, to gain a college education will appreciate it the most. That student will absorb more of the culture, friendship, and broadness of thinking which every traditional college holds about it.

Others must have definite ideas on this also. A college education is such an individual matter. The atmosphere of colleges varies. On some campuses there must be more studiousness than on others.

(Miss) E. E. G.

Both speakers have brought up points worth further discussion and comment, but we have no more room today. If others of you have something to say along these lines, send it along. In the meanwhile, next week we are bringing up some entirely different subjects that have been waiting their turn, and further discussion of this college matter will be taken up again at a later date.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

Public Forums Expand

Nineteen public forum demonstration centers are now in operation, as a part of the Public Forum Project of the Office of Education. The Office of Education seeks to contribute to this growing movement by serving as a research organization, by acting as a clearing house in exchange of successful experience, by serving as an instrument for extending the forum organizations throughout the country, and by acting as fiscal agency in sponsoring community-wide forum organizations through the established agencies of education. Write us if we can help you in your efforts for successful forums.

Student Government Convention

The seventh annual convention of student government officers will be held at Detroit June 29 to July 3 in connection with the summer meeting of the National Education Association. Jim Goodsell, president of the National Association of Student Officers (the parent organization of 23 state groups of student government officers) has announced an attractive program for the 1937 gathering.

"Co-operative School Life" has been selected as the theme of this year's program. Four general sessions and many conferences and sectional meetings are scheduled for the four-day gathering which will attract students from all parts of the nation. Some of the general sessions will be held jointly with groups which are helping in the development of co-operative school government in the secondary schools of America.

One of the new features of this year's program is the conferences for officers of state and sectional organizations where mutual problems will be discussed, co-operative activities planned, and programs developed for co-ordinating the work of the different groups more closely under the leadership of the parent organization.

Among the other features of the program are talks by students and their faculty advisers who have been outstanding in the student government movement; round-table discussions; panel group discussions; an exhibit on school activities; a debate of the parliamentary form on an important issue of student government; demonstration of a model student council, and a school forum in operation; and a number of entertainments, which will be climaxed by the annual banquet where honors will be announced and the new officers installed.

The headquarters of the National Association of Student Officers is 5835 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill. This organization was started in 1930 by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, then president of the National Education Association. It is sponsored by the National Education Association, but since most of its members are in secondary schools, it is under the direct supervision of the Department of Secondary School Principals. The official publication of this organization is Student Leader, also published at 5835 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The February number of this publication contains the complete program of the 1937 convention. Sample copies will be sent on request.

'Father Went to College'

A Faithful Picture of Middlebury in the 1800's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today when college enrollments are quoted in hundreds or in thousands, when dormitories are frequently sumptuous, and when college institutions are so highly organized as to be virtually self-contained communities with which surrounding townsfolk have little feeling of kinship, it is refreshing to go back with W. Storrs Lee and relive the pioneer days of a frontier college in Vermont.

"It was a Spartan life in winter—out of bed before dawn into a room heated only by the last faint embers on the hearth; a dash downstairs with a wooden bucket, while a roommate made up the fire; chapel prayers and a recitation before breakfast; across town for a seven o'clock meal of salt pork and gravy, potatoes, cornbread and pie; then to their rooms to follow diligently their studies for three solid hours interrupted by recitations or an intrusion of the tutor, followed in the afternoon by more intensive work from two until evening prayers."

When Timothy Dwight Jogged Into Town

Such was the daily routine of the 30 young men who composed the student body of Middlebury College in 1803. Mr. Lee describes it all in his volume, "Father Went to College" (Wilson-Erickson, New York. $3.00). He tells how Middlebury was a thriving pioneer village back in 1798 when President Timothy Dwight of Yale College jogged into town on a muddy horse late one September night. In 10 years the settlement had grown from less than 100 to nearly 1000, and now, "induced by an ardent desire to promote and encourage the education of youth," the townspeople were talking of establishing a college in their midst. The advent of President Dwight was welcomed almost as an answer to prayer, for they sorely needed the advice of an experienced educator.

The story of Middlebury, from the granting of its charter in 1800 to its weathering of the recent financial depression, is no doubt fairly typical of any frontier college. As the story of a community enterprise its history is an inspiring example of faith in an educational ideal brought to fruition through the co-operative effort of all groups in the community, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and many others—not forgetting the wives of them all. For the telling of the tale the author has adopted the biographical rather than the chronological approach, in the belief, as he says, "That a full description of a single incident or character may give a more vivid portrayal of an era than chapters of chronology, genealogy, and unrelated facts." It does, and the result is exceedingly readable.

If any college student feels today that restrictions on his choice of subjects is still too strict, let him rejoice at the change since those days when freshmen studied Greek literature, the Iliad, five books of Livy, Cicero's Orations, Roman antiquities, geography and mathematics, to which Horace, Euclid, English grammar, and history were added in the sophomore year, while juniors continued with major Greek literature, and were introduced to Tacitus, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy and Vince's Fluxions. Seniors were then ready to delve into logic, theology, moral philosophy, and astronomy. That not a hint of a romance language is to be found in this first curriculum is evidence of the extent of the curricular revolution at Middlebury, for today the college is famous for its department of romance languages, and especially for its summer institutes with their German, French, Italian and Spanish houses.

Of Interest to Student Of Education

Throughout Mr. Lee's chronicle appear various parallels to current educational problems that will interest the student of the history of education. The situation in the colleges after the Civil War, for instance, as compared to that after the great war. And as for the moot question of vocational versus cultural study, one might think the following by Ezra Brainerd, then president of Middlebury, had been written in 1936 instead of in 1886:

"The specialist claims that to achieve success nowadays in any profession one must restrict his attention to some one particular department; that it is better to know all about one thing than to know a little about everything.

"The specialist fails to see that a broadly developed manhood is more to be prized than professional skill. He fails to appreciate the intimate dependence of one department of professional thought and work upon the rest. The man of wide culture and of warm human sympathies outranks him who is merely an expert in making astronomical calculations, or whose whole energies are absorbed in mastering electricity or in studying fungi. . . . We have not only too many slaves to trade, but too many slaves to professional work, to science even and to letters. . . .

"Let the youth spend at least four of his years of preparation for professional work in obtaining the most symmetrical development of his mental powers, and the most generous acquaintance with those truths that are of the most value to man as man."

As a lively contribution to the saga of higher education in America "Father Went to College" will be read and enjoyed by the sons and daughters of many a college that lies outside the green hills of Vermont.

A. M.

For Effective Letter Writing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with the unpleasant task of telling an important customer that the premium upon the renewal of his present insurance policies would be appreciably greater than the customer expected, a young correspondent drafted the following letter:

Dear Sir:
Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability Policy
853A406

Referring to your letter of January 3, please be informed that your renewal endorsements are being delivered to you by Mr. Young, at which time he will explain to you the method which we have used in arriving at the new advance deposit premium.

He will explain to you that there has recently come into existence in Indiana, as the result of legislative action, a Workmen's Compensation Rating Bureau which has complete jurisdiction over all rates and questions pertaining to workmen's compensation insurance coverage in your state.

If there is any question after Mr. Young's visit, please communicate with us at once.

Yours very truly,

The department head to whom this letter was submitted for approval at once asked that it be rewritten. "This time," he said, "write as if we're sure this fellow will appreciate the fairness of the new rate. And support Young. Don't in any way imply that there may be questions after his visit."

There can be no question of the greater strength and effectiveness of the revised letter:

Dear Sir:
Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability Policy
853A406

Renewal endorsements for this policy will be delivered to you by Mr. Young within the next few days.

As you probably know, a Workmen's Compensation Rating Bureau has recently been created in Indiana by legislative action. Since this bureau has complete jurisdiction over rates, your new advance deposit premium has necessarily been computed in accordance with its rulings.

If you have any question about the changes in the policy, Mr. Young will, of course, be glad to discuss them with you.

Yours very truly,

The experienced correspondent keeps in mind the part that a right kind of suggestion plays in influencing men. Into his letters he writes confidence—a quiet, courteous, belief-compelling confidence that the reader will accept the ideas and suggestions the letter is presenting, and that he will react to them as the writer wishes. This positive attitude on the part of the writer definitely helps the letter in its task of influencing the reader.

LOUIS W. McKELVEY

For Eastertide Reading...
THE LIFE OF THE MASTER In One Connected Story

In the familiar words of the King James Version, yet with a new beauty and grandeur, THE BOOK OF LIFE unfolds the story of Jesus. It combines in orderly sequence, without interruption or repetition, the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke. For example, it groups by days the events during that first triumphant Easter Week, from the entry into Jerusalem to the resurrection morning. No chapter or verse divisions break the continuity. The Gospel according to John is treated similarly by itself.

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Business and Industry

Cloth Prices Up Sharply on Fear of Mill Labor Trouble

Commerce and Finance

Majority of HOLC Borrowers Meet Their Obligations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general upswing in business is making easier the job of Uncle Sam's giant mortgage collection agency—the Home Owners Loan Corporation, created during the depression to help finance 1,000,000 American homes.

The HOLC loaned slightly more than $3,000,000,000 at 5 per cent interest to about 1,000,000 persons.

That phase of its work was completed last June. Since then it has had the harder task of collecting the loans, most of them amortized over 15 years.

Bulk of Obligations Met

Charles A. Jones, general manager, said improved economic conditions made it appear a large percentage of those borrowers who at one time seemed hopelessly in arrears would be able to clear up their past-due obligations.

He announced these round figures on the standing of the 1,000,000 borrowers:

More than 452,000 are currently paying their bills and in good standing as to both principal and interest.

More than 95,000 additional borrowers are less than three months in arrears.

Of those remaining, more than 200,000 not only are meting monthly bills, but also are reducing their arrearages.

Figures presented to Congress showed that to the first of this year HOLC had collected $191,000,000 in principal and $282,000,000 in interest on its loans. Many loans were made with a moratorium on the principal for the first three years.

Nearly 90,000 Foreclosures

Congressional hearings disclosed that up to last December HOLC had taken over 17,800 properties and authorized foreclosure on 70,000. No later figures have been made public.

Officials of the corporation testified then that indications were it would have to institute 160,000 foreclosure proceedings by July, 1938.

While unwilling to be quoted by name, many in the organization believe this estimate is far in excess of what the actual figure will be, particularly in view of improved economic conditions.

The corporation has pursued a policy of avoiding foreclosure as long as there is any possibility of the borrower meeting his obligations.

It recently instituted a policy in making foreclosures, of not taking a deficiency judgment in excess of the difference between the HOLC loan and a current appraisal value, regardless of the price paid at a foreclosure sale.

Aviation Industry Progressing Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The aviation industry made substantial progress in 1936 over 1935, according to the Brookmire Corporation.

In the transport end of the business revenue passenger miles flown increased 45 per cent. The volume of express handled increased 72 per cent, and 25 per cent more mail was carried.

In the manufacturing division of the aviation industry, the value of sales in 1936 showed an increase in aircraft, engines and spare parts of 83 per cent over 1935. Military aircraft and engines rose 181 per cent, while commercial aircraft and engines rose 29 per cent. The aviation manufacturing companies went into 1937 with a hundred billion dollar backlog, representing a value about one-third greater than the total sales and deliveries last year.

The public acceptance of air transportation, the vast scale of world rearmament and increasing prosperity, world-wide as well as American, all tend to indicate a possible sales rise in the aviation industry during 1937 of over 50 per cent.

Copper, Lead, Zinc Prices Again Rise

By the Associated Press

New York

Copper, lead and zinc advanced to new recovery peaks as fresh industrial and armament demand invaded markets.

Leading producers boosted domestic copper 1¼ cents to 16¼ cents a pound, a new top since April, 1930.

Export copper was quoted at 16.75 cents a pound delivered at leading European ports, compared with 16.40 at the close of last week.

Earlier an advance of $5 a ton in lead to the equivalent of 7.25 cents a pound, New York, and 7.10 cents, East St. Louis, was announced by St. Joseph Lead Company, followed by a further advance to 7½ cents a pound, New York.

At the same time the price of zinc was lifted half a cent to 7½ cents a pound, East St. Louis, highest since February, 1926.

Johns-Manville '36 Net $5.13 a Share; Earned $2.19 in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Johns-Manville Corporation reports a net profit of $4,373,707 for the year 1936, after provision for depreciation, depletion, obsolescence and federal taxes and equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.13 a share, on 750,000 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year, according to the annual report by Lewis H. Brown, president.

This compares with a net profit of $2,164,858, or $2.19 a share, for 1935. Net sales for the year totaled $48,922,011, an increase of $14,275,158, or 41.2 per cent, over the $34,646,853 reported for 1935.

The net current assets, as shown by the consolidated balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $12,292,469, an increase of $1,294,908 for the year.

Mr. Brown stated in the report that, in addition to $3,500,000 expended in 1936 for plant facilities, additional appropriations of approximately $3,420,000 remained unexpended at the end of 1936.

The purpose of the offering to stockholders of 100,000 additional shares of common stock, the rights to subscribe to which expire on March 11, Mr. Brown points out, is to restore the cash used during 1936 for plant expansion, to provide for plant expansion during 1937, to provide additional working capital for the immediate future expansion of the business, and to provide $1,300,000 more capital for Johns-Manville Credit Corporation.

The company in 1936, in continuance of the policy adopted by the directors in 1934, set up an additional reserve of $400,000 to cover obsolescence and depletion of mineral properties. It paid during the year dividends of $7 a share on its preferred stock and of $4.25 a share on its common stock. Total taxes applicable to the operations for 1936 approximated $1,600,000, or $2.13 a common share.

At the end of 1936, the total number of all employees of the company and its subsidiaries was 10,309, an increase of 1883 as compared to 1935. This compares with 9809 in August, 1929. Total wages and salaries paid during the year were approximately $15,700,000, an increase of $3,700,000 over 1935.

Gen. Motors Sales Drop Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reports domestic and foreign sales of cars to dealers totaled 74,567 units in February, compared with 103,668 in January, and 144,874 in February, 1936.

The sharp decrease was attributed to the strike tie-up, recently terminated.

Domestic retail sales totaled 51,600 against 92,998 in January and 96,134 a year ago.

N.Y. Bill Would Bar Foreclosures For Another Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9—The bill to extend for another year New York State's moratorium on mortgage foreclosures was before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for signature today, the date of termination set for July 1, 1938. First enacted in the depression crisis, the premise of the easement extended under it to home owners is that interest and taxes be paid.

Foreclosure Law Pending

Sponsored by two New York City Democrats—Senator Joseph D. Nunan Jr. and Assemblyman Maurice A. FitzGerald—the bill, which already had pased the Senate, was substituted for the FitzGerald draft for the Assembly action.

Another measure in this field, bearing the authorship of Assemblyman FitzGerald, is now before the Senate after getting Assembly approval last night. This would extend for another year the present emergency law limiting deficiency judgments and foreclosures to a "fair value" determined by the court.

Meanwhile minimum wage legislation became a premier subject of debate today as the Democratic Senate passed the bill embodying Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's recommendations for a law for women and minors to take the place of that invalidated by the United States Supreme Court last year. The vote of 44 to 7 followed a long debate, started by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, whose attempt to amend the bill to include a wage minimum for men was defeated.

Minimum Wage Law

"Men belong in any minimum wage law," Senator Desmond said. "Five justices of the United States Supreme Court have said so. The Governor has made a mistake in advocating this bill, which makes no provision for men."

Spurred to action on the legislation by an emergency message from the Governor, the democratic leadership took its stand on the bill as submitted, contending that labor organizations did not want men included in the provisions. Senator John J. Dunnigan, of New York City, majority leader, asserted that the proposed amendments would be harmful to labor and jeopardize collective bargaining; that even some employers were opposed to it.

The Republican assembly would not accept the bill without amendment, Senator Desmond declared, casting his vote with the seven dissidents in the upper House.

Republic Steel's 1936 Sales and Net Highest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Republic Steel Corp. sales and operating revenue for the year 1936 amounted to $219,900,387, the highest in the company's history. Net sales were $218,317,399, compared with $136,164,554 in 1935.

In 1936 consolidated net profit was $9,586,922, as previously reported, or $1.74 a common share, compared with $4,455,735, or 49 cents a common share, earned in 1935. The figure is after all deductions, which for 1936 included $950,000 estimated surtax on undistributed profits.

As of Dec. 31, current assets were $93,523,639, including $12,350,302 cash and $58,015,322 inventories, against $73,263,322 current asets, $15,972,282 cash and $43,890,494 inventories a year before. Current liabilities were $20,717,154, against $10,962,710. Surplus was $64,299,963, against $73,263,322 current assets, plus deficit of $1,698,662 at the end of 1935 was replaced by an earned surplus of $2,709,770 at the close of 1936.

T. M. Girdler, chairman, reported that the company's position in prospective common stock dividends had been materially changed since September, 1935.

"At the same time," he said, "unpaid preferred stock dividends amounted to more than $17,500,000. The corporation had an earned surplus deficit of more than $2,500,000. Its working capital was approximately $38,000,000 and it faced a mortgage restriction which prevented dividend payments until some $29,000,000 surplus could be restored.

"By comparison, as of Dec. 31, 1936, the cumulative unpaid dividends on the preferred stock amounted to approximately $3,000,000, the earned surplus of the corporation was $2,709,769, its working capital has been increased to approximately $73,000,000 and the mortgage which contained the restriction referred to has been canceled through refunding of the bonds."

Southern Pacific 1936 Net $3.84 on Comon

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Pacific Co.'s net income for 1936 amounted to $14,503,330, equal to $3.84 a share of capital stock, against $2,360,198, or 63 cents a share in 1935. It was shown in the company's preliminary report.

Hale Holden, chairman of the system, reported the emergency freight rate surcharge, which expired Dec. 31 last, gave Southern Pacific $2,570,000 additional revenue during 1936 against $1,400,000 in 1935.

Expenditures by Southern Pacific lines for additions and betterments amounted to $16,971,093, an increase of $9,485,410 over the previous year, Mr. Holden said. A considerable part represented purchase of new equipment.

Increases Hourly Wage Rates

NEW YORK—International Business Machines Corporation has announced a wage increase of 5 cents an hour to all hourly employees in its Endicott and Rochester, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., plants. In making the announcement, the company stated that 1936 was the best year in the company's history.

Heavy Buying of Cotton Cloth On Textile Labor Drive Talk

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Buying activity again swept cotton gray goods markets upward during the past week, and before the excitement was over sales for the week had totaled practically 2½ times the current week's output from the looms. Prices moved sharply higher, especially on forward delivery contracts, which advanced to within a small fraction of spot and near-by goods.

The change came suddenly about the middle of the week, and was directly attributable to the epoch-making developments in the steel and automobile labor situations. Following close on the adjustment of the automotive strikes and the quick capitulation of the steel industry to the demands of the C. I. O. labor campaign, came reports that the C. I. O. leaders plan to move at once upon the textile industry, and will stage a monster demonstration and organizational drive to bring this industry completely under the influence of collective bargaining as understood by John L. Lewis and his associates.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, has already been named to head the textile campaign and the United Textile Workers, under the leadership of Francis J. Gorman, has been designated as the spearhead of the drive.

Higher wages, possibly shorter hours, and lighter work loads are the slogans under which the campaigns are to be pushed and most gray goods operators became convinced that the movement is likely to become sufficiently effective to make substantially higher production costs virtually certain. Furthermore, the outlook included some hazard of interruptions in the production of goods the extent of which cannot yet be even roughly approximated.

The prospect was sufficient to dispel lurking fears of overproduction, at least for many months to come. Then, too, the raw cotton market has developed a pronounced upward trend which has carried March futures approximately a cent a pound higher and has brought sympathetic advances in the more distant months in the futures market.

As buyers began to realize that the expected increases in costs would affect May-June-July deliveries, they began at once to cover their summer and early fall requirements, bidding slightly less than mill asking prices. By Thursday, sellers were firmly in the saddle and prices on summer deliveries were advancing almost with every sale.

Print cloths were the particular center of interest and experienced the heaviest trading of the week, but there was also very substantial buying of sheetings, of carded broadcloths, of three and four leaf twills, heavy drills, jeans, and for part-waste osnaburgs.

Fine goods, made of combed yarns, shared but little in the activity of the week.

On the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s print cloths, June and July goods were being taken up at 7⅜ cents, while August-September deliveries brought 7¼ cents and spots 7¾. For 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s there was trading near the close of the week at 8½ cents for July-August-September shipments. The spot price was 8⅜ cents. On the four yard 80x80s there was active trading at 9¼ cents for July-August-September delivery.

Narrow print cloths were moving in round lots of no small size, the 36-inch 5.75 yard 64x60s bringing 6⅞ cents for June-July deliveries and 6¾ cents for August-September. Tobacco cloths sold on a basis of 45 cents a pound for quick deliveries.

The carded broadcloths were moving in large lots at 7⅝c for 80x60s for April-May deliveries, but this price firmed up to 7¾ by the close of the week.

Drills sold on a basis of 10½ cents for 30-inch 2.85 yard goods and 12¼ cents for 37-inch 2.35 yard goods. More than two million yards of 2.85 yard jeans went for 13¼c which was afterwards jumped to 13½ cents.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Industry in Japan—The upward trend in Japan's industrial activity evident in the last two years is expected to continue in 1937. The acceleration of production during the current year, however, depends largely on the achievement of political stability and the accomplishment of the Government's expansion programs. Careful consideration is being given to the effects of advancing commodity prices, the general inflationary tendency, domestic consumption and competitive ability in export market.

Building Boom in Tokyo—Tokyo, Japan, is enjoying a building boom of considerable proportions. On Jan. 1, a total of 120 ferro-concrete structures, each with a ground area of 10,000 square feet or more, were reported under construction. Although buildings for offices, factories and warehouses are more numerous, those for banks, hotels and schools are also prominent. It is believed that the heavy building activity in Tokyo will continue for several years, and certainly until 1940, when the Olympic Games are to be held in that city.

Japanese Rayon Output—Indications are that Japan will rank as one of the world's largest producers of rayon in 1937. Final statistics for 1936 show that total Japanese production of rayon yarns totaled 260,865,000 pounds compared with 201,031,570 pounds in 1935. While Japanese output of rayon yarn in 1936 was below that of the United States, the rate of increase over the preceding year of about 25 per cent was substantially higher.

Chinese Tung Oil—Despite widely fluctuating prices, disturbed conditions in producing districts, and drought conditions which at times threatened river transportation, China's tung oil exports through the port of Hankow, which handles about 90 per cent of the world's supply of this important paint and varnish material, established a record last year. A total of 79,449 short tons of tung oil were exported through the port of Hankow to world markets in 1936, of which 65,467 tons, or 82½ per cent of the total, went directly to the United States.

Chinese Exports—There was an appreciable increase in China's export trade with the United States in 1936 as compared with the preceding year. Declared exports from China to the United States in the first 10 months of 1936 were valued at $61,300,524 compared with $51,017,694 in the like period of 1935, an increase of 20 per cent. Among prominent items which showed increases were goat and kid skins; bristles; peanut oil, wood oil, perilla oil, raw cotton, linen embroideries and waste silk.

Chinese Air Transportation—Definite progress in commercial aviation was recorded in China in 1936 with available statistics showing an increase of about 100 per cent in air passenger and mail traffic compared with 1935. Existing air transport lines were extended during the year, new and better equipment was placed in use and the general population was noticeably more air-minded.

Philippine Situation—The past year was a period of progressive economic improvement in the Philippine Islands. Gold production increased sharply, the 1936 total having a value of $22,017,000, compared with $16,179,000 in 1935. The year's tax receipts from nearly all sources except the income tax were considerably above those of 1935; customs collections on imported merchandise were 22 per cent greater and the port works fund was 30 per cent higher.

Philippines' Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of the Philippines registered a substantial improvement in 1936. Exports were valued at $136,450,000, an increase of 45 per cent over 1935, and imports amounted to $101,125,000, an advance of 18 per cent. The year's excess of exports amounted to $35,325,000, compared with $8,721,500 at the close of 1935. Exports to the United States in 1936, valued at $108,050,000, increased in about the same ratio as did total exports, or about 44 per cent, and accounted for 79 per cent of the total export trade.

Radios in Malaya—American radios and electric refrigerators are meeting with increasing favor in British Malaya. These two items, together with flashlight batteries, have made up the bulk of the electrical equipment goods imported into the Malayan market from the United States. It is estimated that about 250 American radio sets and 130 American refrigerators are arriving each month in the Malayan market. Imports of flashlight batteries direct from the United States are decreasing, as one large United States manufacturer has established a local plant.

Air Conditioning in Malaya—Air conditioning is arousing considerable interest in Singapore. Recently modern air-conditiong equipment has been installed in several local offices with what appear to be good results and many residents are evincing interest in the possibility of introducing air conditioning in private homes. The equipment is handicapped owing to the peculiar type of construction of buildings which do not lend themselves to installations.

"Manchukuo" Film Company—The newly organized "Manchukuo" National Policy Film Producing Company expects to begin the production of motion pictures within a short time. The company has bought a site embracing about 36,000 square feet in the outskirts of Hsinking, Manchuria, where a modern studio will be constructed. An attempt is being made by the company to assemble actors and actresses who will represent the so-called five races of the Manchu Empire.

Road Building in Siam—Increasing imports of motor vehicles into Siam and the desire of the Government to modernize the country along western lines have resulted in an organized program of road development. Because of an elaborate system of canals extending over a large part of the country and an efficient state railway, highways have been regarded as unnecessary until the last few years. The Government has built over 800 miles of road since 1933, making the total road mileage at the present time about 2200.

Japan Applying Money Brakes To Prevent Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's recent political crisis was closely associated with a financial crisis, which manifested itself in a sharp inflationary rise of many commodity prices, a perceptible increase in the cost of living and the hurried enactment of an emergency measure designed to protect the foreign exchange value of the yen.

Of the two crises, the political has yielded to treatment more readily. It has been easier to find a Premier who can, at least temporarily, satisfy both the Army and the Diet than to discover a formula for balancing the budget.

A root cause of Japan's financial difficulties is that the country is more and more definitely going over to a wartime economy, with the Army and the Navy absorbing a steadily larger share of the national income and the national production. It is, therefore, natural and inevitable that Japan should now be experiencing, although as yet in very much milder form, some of the deprivations which Russia endured for years in the effort to "starve itself great" under the first Five Year Plan and which Germany has been enduring more recently as a result of its Government's "cannon rather than butter" policy.

Prices Rising Sharply

Shortages of such important industrial commodities as coal, iron and steel have been caused by the intensive rearmament program; scrap iron has become so valuable that iron chains in front of the Tokyo Station were recently stolen one dark night by an enterprising marauder.

During the month of January, 1937, the retail price index in Japan's 13 largest cities rose by 6.5 per cent, by comparison with December, 1936, and by 10 per cent, by comparison with January, 1936. Taking the latter date of comparison, wheat flour was up by 20.8 per cent, knit goods by 18.8 per cent, cedar lumber by 16.8 per cent, and galvanized sheets by no less than 78.5 per cent. The wholesale price index rose still more steeply, by 8 per cent over December, and by 28 per cent over the preceding year.

While there has not been and cannot be, under present Japanese political conditions, any serious reduction in the burden of armament expenditures, business and financial circles feel somewhat relieved by changes which have taken place in the leadership of two key monetary institutions, the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan. Among all the members of the late Hirota Cabinet, none has come in for more general and unsparing criticism than the Finance Minister, Dr. Eiichi Baba. He is accused of grossly mishandling a delicate and difficult problem, of producing an unduly swollen budget, thereby stimulating inflationary tendencies; and businessmen resented what they considered his policy of threatening them with bureaucratic regimentation, instead of trying to win their voluntary co-operation.

Reduced Swollen Budget

Dr. Baba's successor, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, former president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, has the confidence of the business world; and the favorable impression which his selection produced has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Seihin Ikeda, former managing director of the powerful Mitsui interests, as Governor of the Bank of Japan. This institution has hitherto pursued an ultra-conservative policy, holding aloof from active intervention in the country's economic and monetary difficulties, and maintaining a tight credit policy. It is believed that Mr. Ikeda will promote co-operation between the Bank of Japan and the other banks, helping to neutralize possible slumps in the market price of national bonds and increasing the number of securities which will be eligible as security for loans from the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Yuki achieved one initial success; he reduced the swollen budget of his predecessors by about 9 per cent, fixing it at the figure of 2,769,400,000 yen. Dr. Baba had projected a budget of over three billion yen. The budget for the current fiscal year calls for an outlay of 2,311,517,000 yen. Mr. Yuki's budget contemplates a deficit of 725,400,000 yen, which will be covered by new bond issues.

Would Check Inflation

Mr. Yuki, in a press interview, summed up the objectives of his financial policy as follows:

"To check the rise in the cost of living is a matter of national importance. The present advance in prices is attributable to the fact that consumption is larger than production, so the Government will study means of increasing production. The methods hitherto adopted by the Ministry of Finance have ignored productive capacity and led to the compilation of a huge budget, which, in turn, has encouraged higher prices.

"Under such circumstances it has been impossible to guaranty the complete absorption of national bonds. Moreover, there has been danger of vicious inflation. It is my policy to keep the budget as low as possible and to attempt to expand the nation's productive power so that industry may be promoted and capacity created for the digestion of national bonds."

Mr. Yuki also expressed opposition to an anti-profiteering law or to other artificial means of checking the rise in prices, except as an absolutely last resort. He is probably as well qualified as anyone to apply the brakes to the ominous inflationary symptoms which are now visible in Japanese economic life. But it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the only real cure for Japan's overstrained finances is a reversal of the accelerating trend toward ever greater military and naval expenditures. To attempt to maintain sound finances without checking this trend is very much like endeavoring to make bricks without straw.

Residential Building Jumps in January

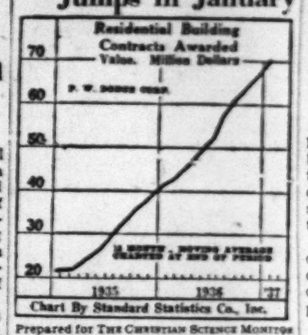

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Residential building contract awards in January were the largest for any January since 1929, exceeding the 1936 figure by 109 per cent.

While mild weather in many sections has doubtless prompted the early placing of contracts, fundamental factors such as the growing shortage of homes, rising rentals, and the prospect for materially higher building prices, have doubtless provided the major impetus.

N. Y. Life Reports Assets Amounting To $2,404,236,413

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York Life Insurance Company assets as of Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $2,404,236,413, according to the company's annual statement, just issued, which also showed that 18.31 per cent of the company's assets were in United States Government direct, or fully guaranteed bonds; 16.81 per cent in first mortgages on city properties, 15.02 per cent in policy loans, and 13.62 per cent in railroad bonds. State, county and municipal bonds aggregated 9.49 per cent of total assets, and public utility bonds 8.98 per cent, while real estate, including the company's home office building at 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, amounted to 5.27 per cent.

The principal item in the company's liabilities is the insurance and annuity reserve which amounts to over $1,957,000,000. Dividends left with the company at interest exceed $100,000,000 and the present value of future instalment payments is shown at over $97,000,000.

The company has a reserve for dividends payable to policyholders amounting to over $38,000,000, a special investment reserve of $50,000,000 and surplus funds reserved for general contingencies exceeding $123,000,000.

Referring to the $199,000,000 paid or credited in 1936 to policyholders and beneficiaries, the company stated that "this is a measure of the company's service in a single year in providing human comfort and family protection." On Dec. 31, 1936, there were 2,722,956 policies in force guaranteeing insurance protection of more than $6,500,000,000.

In 1936, $451,000,000 of new insurance was issued and $46,000,000 was paid to the company by men and women for annuities. This, the company's statement declares, reflects "continued public confidence and participation in the co-operative security offered by the New York Life."

Cut in Coal Prices Effective March 16

NEW YORK (AP)—At least one large sales agency for anthracite coal announced price reductions of as much as $1.50 a ton and reported that other firms were making similar cuts, effective March 16.

A. E. Sloat, sales agent for the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, said wholesale prices for stove and chestnut sizes at the mines would be reduced $1.50 from the old price of $6.75.

Other reductions, he said, will be of $1.25 a ton on broken, egg and pea sizes, but there will be 15-cent increases for rice and barley grades, and no change in the buckwheat classification.

Deposits in Virginia State Banks Reach Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Deposits in 191 state banks in Virginia climbed to a record high of $216,475,451 on Dec. 31 of last year, according to figures just released by Myron E. Bristow, commissioner of insurance and banking for the Virginia corporation commission.

This compares with $187,586,066 at the close of 1935 and the previous peak total of $206,339,000 recorded in 1928.

Westinghouse Electric

TOLEDO—Production of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company plant at Lima, Ohio, is to be doubled by March 15, said R. P. Prenger, general manager. It will then make 2400 motors daily. About 550 workers are now employed making 1200 motors daily.

Federal Reserve Members' Profits Double During '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, gauging effects of business improvement on the nation's banks, reports that 1936 profits of member institutions in the reserve system were more than double those of 1935.

Tracing newly-compiled statistics on member bank conditions at the close of 1936, the board listed numerous favorable factors in the banking picture.

Among "outstanding developments" last year, it cited "a considerable growth, for the first time since 1929, of commercial borrowing from banks."

Total Loans Rise

Total loans and investments on Dec. 31 were listed at $32,999,684,000. This compared with $29,258,810,000 a year earlier and was the highest level since September, 1931.

Reporting that resumption of commercial borrowing on a substantial scale began in March, 1936, the board said that writing off of doubtful loans and an excess of loan repayments during the early days of recovery had delayed the upturn until them.

An additional factor in delaying an increase, it said, "was the increased supply of funds made available through large-scale borrowing and spending by the Federal Government, the proceeds of which found their way into the accounts of individuals and firms, enabling them to repay debts and relieving them of the necessity of borrowing from banks for financing business expansion."

Real Estate Loans Up

Noting a $120,000,000 upturn in loans on real estate last year, the board said this occurred largely in advances on urban real estate by country banks.

Estimated profits of member banks last year were $448,000,000, compared with $212,000,000 in 1935 and $557,000,000 in 1929.

The board listed an increase in deposits from $38,454,183,000 on December 31, 1935 to $42,885,326 last Dec. 31.

Bank holdings of direct government obligations fell from $11,721,475,000 on June 30 to $11,639,486,000 on Dec. 31, while holdings of fully-guaranteed government issues dropped from $1,950,457,000 to $1,905,718,000. Holdings of both types, however, were above the Dec. 31, 1935, level.

Conversion Offer By Treasury To Be Quickly Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of the Treasury, announced that subscription books for the Treasury's offering of 2½ per cent 1949-53 bonds, which were recently opened, will be closed Wednesday night.

It is indciated by such a quick closing of the books on a conversion offer, which involves $502,361,900 of 3 per cent notes called for March 15, a month before maturity, that most of them will be converted into the new bonds—possibly 90 per cent or more.

Treasury offerings for exchange ordinarily are kept open several days, although for cash offerings the practice in the last few years has been to close the books in 24 hours, as such securities are immediately absorbed by the public.

"This offering is open only to holders of Treasury notes maturing April 15," Mr. Morgenthau said.

In addition to the conversion, the Treasury will retire about $300,000,000 of Treasury bills out of current tax receipts, estimated at around $800,000,000, and other receipts which will be due at the mid-March financing period.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3

Financial Briefs

A. D. Watts & Co. have issued a new Canadian commission and tax card regarding the purchase and sale of Canadian stocks.

Tyler & Co., Inc., of Boston are distributing the fourteenth edition of their booklet giving financial statistics of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts.

In a study of New York State's road financing and tax policies made by the American Petroleum Industries Committee it is shown that the state has been spending for state highways only one-half as much per vehicle as in 1929, but is diverting to general purposes more than 10 times as much. While there has been an increase in expenditures for local roads, total road expenditures are far below special additional motor tax collections.

Threats have been made to discontinue federal aid grants for state highways because the states are inclined to spend less for roads and to abandon highway development programs.

Since April 1 last more than 1300 passenger cars operated by the railroads and the Pullman Company have been equipped with air-conditioning mechanisms, bringing the total to 8078 on Jan. 1, according to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads. The first air-conditioned passenger car was a dining car which was placed in service on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1930.

G. J. Cramer & Co. have ready for distribution their Bank and Insurance Stock Guide, which contains a comparison of 57 bank stock and 69 insurance stocks.

Deere & Co. is reminding shareholders that this year is the centennial of the company. One hundred years ago John Deere, village blacksmith, of Grand Detour, Ill., invented the steel plow. From the time when the business was started in 1837 the Deere company has held its place as the largest manufacturer of steel plows in the United States.

World sugar consumption during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1936, reached a new high, according to Lamborn & Co., who report that 29,231,000 long tons were consumed during the year as contrasted with 27,188,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 2,043,000 tons, or 7.5 per cent. For the current 1936-37 year, world consumption is expected to reach 30,280,000 tons, another record, according to a forecast made by Lamborn's statistical department, which estimates a further increase of 1,049,000 tons, or approximately 3.6 per cent.

"Wildcatters," or drillers for oil in unproven territory, today are exploring levels 9000 feet and more below the surface with the skill and daring that always has characterized such developments and with the added advantages of modern science and equipment. The two longest strings of oil well casing in the world were run and cemented with no insurmountable difficulties. One was the 11,301-foot string of 7⅝-inch, 34-pound casing in Gulf Oil Corporation's McElroy No. 103 in Texas; the other the 10,815-foot string of 6⅝-inch, 25-pound casing set in Union Oil Company's Lillis & Welch No. 1 in California.

Borg-Warner Stock Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Shareholders of the Borg-Warner Corp., manufacturer of motor accessories and household equipment, will vote March 28 on a proposed increase in authorized common stock to 3,000,000 shares from 1,500,000 and exchange of two shares of new for each one outstanding. They also will be asked to approve amendment to the articles of incorporation to permit the company to carry on any kind of manufacturing.

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's Sales. (Est.) 3,000,000
Previous day 3,173,170
1937 vol. to date 129,950,616
1936 vol. to date 147,783,627

Numerous Issues Up Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Selective buying fuel primed the stock market engine today and favored steels, mines, oils, rails and specialties rallied fractions to 2 points. Several wider swings were scored.

With strikes multiplying in many directions, however, speculative and investment forces moved somewhat warily and mild profit selling was in evidence near the final hour.

Motors were in supply as Chrysler's labor controversy continued. Speedy dealings in the first hour put the ticker tape behind for a while, but volume dwindled appreciably later.

Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Shares of Sloss-Sheffield ran up 8 points at best, on top of a 13-point leap yesterday, and the high-priced Homestake Mining gained as much. Advances of 4 or so were recorded for Howe Sound, Union Pacific, American Can, Deere and Allied Chemical.

Steel Issues Again Up

Pointing higher most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Gulf States Steel, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, American Zinc, National Lead, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Patino Mines, Standard Oil of N. J., Barnsdall, Amerada, Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Santa Fé, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Barber Co., National Distillers, Oliver Farm, Minneapolis-Moline, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Gimbel, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Continental Can, Western Union and Johns-Manville.

In the sliding column were General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs Mfg., Consolidated Edison, General Electric, American Tobacco "B," Liggett & Myers "B" and Douglas Aircraft.

Bulova Watch resumed dividends, put the stock on a $4 annual basis, and paid an extra, but the shares slipped on the "good news."

In line with the soaring proclivities of Sloss-Sheffield, Wall Street noted this performer has risen more than 100 points since the first of the year. It sold at 3⅜ at the bottom of the depression. Allied Chemical owns large holdings in the company.

Relative weakness of tobacco issues was coincident with a sizable drop in 1936 net reported by American Tobacco Company, and forecasts by Liggett & Myers officials of declines for this concern in 1937. Higher costs of leaf tobacco and sales promotion expenses contributed to American's setback.

Governments Again Sag

Offerings of low-yield bonds at levels under previous finals were coincident today in some divisions of the bond market with a further sag in United States Governments.

Early in the session the federal issues worked 1-32d to 5-32ds of a point lower. Despite the unchecked decline, there was, according to dealers, no evidence of active selling.

A number of liens in the speculative divisions profited by the selective strength of the share list. Loans of Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Pure Oil, and Great Northern 4s, with conversion or other stock privileges, rose from 1 to 2¾ points. American Typefounders, a volatile performer in recent sessions, dropped 1 shortly after the opening.

Loans moderately higher included American & Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Low-yield issues on the minus side included Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Foreign bonds held to a narrow range in light trading.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Prices were very mixed in today's stock market. The mining and oil groups were heavy under French liquidation and tobacco and rubber shares were also in supply. Trans-Atlantic issues and German bonds sold lower.

Paris—Rentes were firm again today in the Bourse, closing with net gains of 25 to 105 centimes. Bank of France shares continued their advance, moving up an additional 255 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed ¾d to 1d higher. Italy purchased two cargoes of Argentine grain and there was a better demand from the United Kingdom for Australian wheat. Heavy realizing in cotton futures offset trade calling and investment buying for distant positions, and the market closed 2 points lower to 4 higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.A	$4.88	$4.2397
Cable	4.88⅝	4.88⅛	4.2397
France	.0457	.0456	†
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1687	.1895
Switzerland—franc	.2281	.2281	.1947
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5472	.5471	†
Sweden—krona	.2513	.2515	.4537
Norway—krone	.2453	.2453	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2180	.2179	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finn'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0444	.0444	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0299
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3253	.3252	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2080
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2850	.2848	.8440
India—rupee	.3689	.3647	.6180
China	.3000	.3000	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3037½	.3037½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2981	*
Straits Settl'm's—dol	.5737½	.5744	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5019	.5020	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	53½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	55	54½	54½	Mar 8
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	5	79½	78½	78½	—1½
21⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	46	21⅜	21½	21⅝	
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	4	33	32½	33	+1¼
4⅝	3	Advance Rume	1	3½	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
80¼	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	8	77½	77	77½	+ ½
5½	4	Air-Way El Ap	6	4¼	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	61	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 6
59⅜	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	55½	55½	55½	
59	42⅝	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Mar 6
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	50	49½	49½	— ⅞
43½	36½	Allied Steel (.40g)	22	42½	42	42	— ½
254½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	16	258½	253	253	—1½
33⅛	28	Allied Mills (½g)	10	28¼	27	27⅜	— ⅝
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	76	21⅝	21	21	— ½
84⅜	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	85	85	85	+1½
83½	71½	Allis-Ch-Mfg (½g)	32	76¼	75½	76⅛	+1⅜
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	38	37⅝	38	+1
8¼	4⅝	Amal Leather	77	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
48⅝	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	6	43	42	43	+1¼
114	101	Amerada (2)	14	113¾	112½	112½	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	7	99	98	99	+1
41⅝	31	Am Bk Note (1½g)	18	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ¼
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (3a)	7	75¾	75¾	75¾	
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	99	112½	108	111¼	+3¼
174	160⅛	Am Can pf (7)	2	160	159	159	—1¼
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	15	69½	68½	68½	+ ¼
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	
90	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	19	88¾	88½	88½	— ¾
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	134⅞	133½	134⅞	Mar 8
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	— ⅞
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	10	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
29⅜	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (1½e)	22	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	23⅜	Am Crys Sug (2g)	19	28⅞	28½	28½	+ ⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	26	12⅛	11⅞	12	
17	13	Am Europ	1	15½	15½	15½	Mar 8
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	236	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	3	52	51	52	— ½
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	7	63½	61⅞	63½	+ ½
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	26	36	33½	35¼	+1¾
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	19	19	19	Mar 8
9¼	6⅛	Am Hide & Lea	84	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
47⅛	37⅛	Am Hi & L pf (3)	10	43	41½	42¾	+1¾
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	5	50½	50	50	— ½
4¼	2½	Am Ice	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
17½	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	19	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	8	55¾	55½	55½	— ⅜
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	118	118	118	— ¼
29⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	29	29⅛	28⅛	28½	
13⅜	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	12	+12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
68	50¼	Am Metal	18	67¾	66	66	—1
129	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	111	14½	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	72	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	73½	72¼	73½	— ½
72½	60⅝	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	6	62	61	62	
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	81	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
44½	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	197	43¾	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
36	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	*3	33	33	33	+ ⅜
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	13	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ½
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	143	101⅜	99⅞	101¼	+2¾
154	146¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147	146¼	147	Mar 5
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	13	106½	106½	106¾	
	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	756	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
67½	62½	Am Snuff (3a)	4	62¼	62	62	— ½
73¼	59¾	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	11	67	65½	65½	—1⅝
26½	24¾	Am Stores (2)	4	25	24⅜	25	
56⅞	50	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	51	51	51	+ ⅛
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	+1⅛
25⅞	23	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	23	23	23	
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	178¾	178	178	— ½
99	90	Am Tobacco (5)	29	87	82	82	—8½
99⅞	91¾	Am Tob B (5)	76	81½	83½	84¼	—7¾
150½	140	Am Tob pf (6)	*2	139	139	139	+ ⅜
20⅛	16¼	Am Type Fdrs	48	19	18¼	18½	
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	95	25⅝	25	25¼	— ¼
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	10	75	74½	74½	—1
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg F	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	78	17⅜	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79⅜	41½	Ainsworth pf	7	68½	68	68	+ ½
67½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	292	68¼	66⅞	67¼	— ⅛
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	3	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—1
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	9	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	— ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	8	34	33½	34	+1½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	6	45	45	45	Mar 8
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	+1¼
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	99	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	9	98	98	98	+2½
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	99	99	99	+ ⅞
70	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	28	70¼	69¾	69¾	+
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	8	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
17⅜	1	Artloom	2	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
24¾	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	19	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	7	101	100	101	Mar 6
119	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	2	125	125	125	—6
57½	50¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	106	106	106	
86⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	55	87	85¼	85¾	+1⅜
109	100½	Atchison pf (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
54½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	25	53¼	52	52	—1⅜
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (1)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Mar 8
44	38	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	38	38	38	Mar 8
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	114	35⅜	34¼	34¾	+ ¾
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	28	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	5	85¼	82	85¼	+2¼
18¼	15⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	3	31	31	31	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	35	9½	8¾	9	
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	32	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	32	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	21	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	3	119¾	119	119	+ ¾
120	98⅛	Baldwin L pf asd	5	119¾	118½	119¾	+2¾
36⅞	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	132	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
47⅝	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	12	46⅛	44½	44⅝	—1½
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Mar 8
42½	35⅛	Barber Co (¾e)	130	43⅜	41⅜	42¼	+1¼
32	26⅜	Barker Bros	5	29	28½	28¾	+ ¼
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	219	34¼	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	13	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	27	27	27	
105¾	101⅜	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar 8
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	110	110	110	
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	6	14½	14¼	14⅜	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	25	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
23¾	21⅛	Benef Ind L (.45g)	12	21¼	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
105¼	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	47	103⅜	102½	103⅜	+1¾
20	18⅞	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	126¾	125	125	Mar 8
12⅜	8¾	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	61	60¾	61	
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	3	35½	34½	35½	
29¾	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	52	29½	28⅝	29¼	+ ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	44	46½	45½	46	— ½
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	7	45½	44¾	45	+ ½
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	54	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
83⅛	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	16	78¾	77	78½	+1
11½	8¼	Boston & Me	5	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
4½	3½	Botany C M A	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar 8
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	0	22⅜	21½	22	+1
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	63	51⅝	50½	51⅛	— ½
3⅞	47⅝	Briggs & Str (3)	4	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅛
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)		44	44	44	Mar 8
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu Tr	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
38½	33¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	6	37	32¾	33	—1¾
68⅞	58⅛	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	32	46¼	44	44¼	—1¼
55	45⅛	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	99	99½	99½	— ½
102¼	99	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅞
52¾	45⅛	Brown Shoe (3)		49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
50	47⅜	Brunswick-Bal	17	23¼	22¼	22¾	
25½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	15	23½	23	23	— ⅛
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	26	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9⅛	Budd Wheel (.20e)	20	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	41	40⅝	41	+1
65¼	61	Bulova Watch	34	62	60⅝	60⅞	—1⅝
53⅜	31¼	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	12	35½	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	17	17⅜	17	17¼	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	22	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	31	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
33	27¾	Byers Co	105	33¾	32¼	32½	+ ½
31½	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	7	30½	30	30	— ¼
		—C—					
48¼	42¼	Calif Pack (⅞a)	8	43	42½	42½	
6⅜	3⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	225	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
20½	13⅞	Calumet & H (¼g)	95	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
37¾	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	13	35½	35	34½	— ¾
33⅜	27⅛	Can D G Ale	80	32⅜	31½	32	+ ¼
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	80	16¾	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (½g)	2	57	57	57	—
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	1	165	162⅞	162⅞	—2¼
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	98	97	98	
38⅜	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	38	33⅞	33½	33½	— ½
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	Mar 8
48¼	36½	Celotex	12	48	47¼	47⅛	— ⅞
39¼	34	Cent Aguir (1½a)	9	34	33¾	33¾	—1
12⅜	8¾	Cent Pdr	94	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
41⅜	37½	Cent RR NJ	4	40	39	40	— ¾
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	14	17⅞	17	17	
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	7	13¼	13	13⅛	
85⅛	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	72	86	84½	84½	— ½
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	22	20¾	20	20⅛	— ⅛
52¾	35½	Champ P&P (¼g)	7	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ¾
48	41	Checker Cab	2	41	41	41	— ½
68⅞	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	18	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
99	99	Ches & O pf (6½)	5	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
90½	85	Ches Corp (3)	9	87⅞	86½	86½	—2
4½	2¾	Chi & E Ill	5	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
13¼	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	14	11¾	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
⅞	1½	Chi & N W	22	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
19	11	Chi & N W pf	10	18	18	18	— ⅜
9½	11½	Chi Gt West	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19¼	12⅜	Chi Gt W pf	10	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
2	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	3	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ¾
3	2	Chi M St P & P	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	21	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	14	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	8	67	64¾	66	+1
3½	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & F	13	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	5	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
27½	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	23	23	23	Mar 8
22½	15	Chick Cot Oil	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅛	Childs Co	13	14½	14	14¼	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135½	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	90	127½	126	127½	
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	9	City Strs	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
38⅛	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	3	36	35½	35½	— ½
40⅜	35	Clev Gra Br (2½e)	5	41	40⅜	40⅜	—1⅛
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	93½	93½	93½	— ½
145	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	147½	147½	147½	+2½
57⅜	37	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	Mar 3
24	19½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	35	23⅜	23	23	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	Mar 8
62¾	56	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	57	57	57	—1
50¾	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	10	47½	47	47	— ⅛
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	142	18	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	100⅞	100¾	100¾	— ¼
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	9	36½	35¾	36½	+ ¾
48⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	3	45¼	45	45	Mar 8
124½	114½	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¼	116½	116½	
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	9	60⅞	60½	60⅞	+ ¾
114	101⅞	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	5	104½	104½	104½	Mar 4
80¼	68	Comi Inv Tr (4)	14	69	68¾	69	+1
160	120½	Comi IT cv pf (4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	—2½
21¼	18½	Comi Solv (.60a)	81	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
4½	3¼	Comwith & Sou	62	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	63	61⅜	62	+1
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	7	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅝
44⅜	36¾	Congoim-N (2)	12	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)		18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	Feb 24
18⅞	15¼	Consol Cigar	9	15¾	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
11⅞	8½	Con Coal	35	11⅜	10⅜	11	— ⅛
49⅞	41½	Con Edis (½g)	107	42¾	41⅞	42	— ⅛
108	106¼	Con Edis pf (5)	9	106½	106¼	106½	+ ¼
5¾	4⅝	Con Film	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Con Film pf	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	6	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17¼	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	490	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ¼
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Mar 3
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	53	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	14	29¾	29	29	— ⅝
37	29¾	Cont Bak A	16	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ½
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
109¾	102½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	109	109	109	Mar 3
69½	59⅜	Con Can (3)	119	63¾	60½	63	+2¼
25⅜	20½	Cont Di

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Prices Uneven—Governments Off—Curb Generally Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 4¼s '47-52	118.31	118.31	118.31
9 2½s '43-45	107.17	107.17	107.17
13 4s '44-54	113.16	113.16	113.16
8 3¾s '40-43 Jan	106.26	106.17	106.17
1 3¼s '43-47	108	108	108
4 3¼s '43-45 Mch	107.16	107.16	107.16
7 3¼s '41	107.9	107.9	107.9
3 3s Wri F 6s '47-51	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12 Ang C Nitra 4s '67	40½	40¼	40¼
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
26 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99¼	99¼
21 Arm Del 4s '57	99½	99	99
2 Arm 4½s '39	103 9-32	103 9-32	103 9-32
13 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅝	111½	111½
3 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	107	107	107
4 AT&SF Sh L 4s '58	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
2 Atl & Chs AL 4s '44	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Atl Knox & Cin 4s '55	113	113	113
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¾	102½	102½
2 ACL cit 4s '52	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
8 A C Line 4½s '64	97	96⅞	96⅞
2 A C Line 5s '45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	57¾	57⅝	57⅝
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	50½	50⅜	50½
11 B&O rfg 4s '95	101¾	101	101⅞
39 B&O rfg 5s '95	93¾	93¼	93½
31 B&O 5s '96 F	92½	92⅜	92⅜
13 B&O 5s 2000 D	93	92⅝	93
60 B&O cvt 4½s '60	82	81⅝	81⅝
10 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104½	104½	104½
10 B&O 5s B W '50	106	105⅝	105⅝
5 B&O 4s T '59	94	94	94
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
24 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	104⅝	104⅝
44 Beth Stl 3¾s '60	97½	96⅝	96⅝
15 Boston & Me 5s '67	90	89⅝	90
4 Boston & Me 5s '55	91	90	90
2 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	38¼	38⅛	38¼
15 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	100¾	101
52 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101½	100¾	101⅛
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	112	112	112
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	125	125	125
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
6 Bush Term 5s '55	67½	67	67⅛
17 Camag Shaw 6s ct	20	28½	28½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	111	111
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111	110¾	111
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115	115	115
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
4 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
2 Can Pac 5s '54	108⅜	107⅞	108⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	103	103
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅜	104	104
24 Can Pac 4s perp	94⅛	93⅞	94
1 Caro C & O 5s '52	109½	109	109½
5 Caro C & O 5s '38	104½	104½	104½
1 Cen Pennsylv 4s '48	240½	240½	240½
4 Cen Foundry 5s '41	122	122	122
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	23	22⅝	23⅛
24 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35½	35½	35½
5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Cen New Eng 4s '61	75½	75½	75½
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	103	102⅝	102⅝
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	82½	82	82
7 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
10 Certain-teed 5½s '48	84	83½	83½
4 Champ Fib 4½s '50	107½	107	107
19 C & O 3½s '96D	97½	97	97½
1 C & O con 5s '39	108	108	108
1 C&O gen 4½s '92	119	118	119
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57½	57½	57½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	117	117	117
13 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 CB&Q 1¾s Ill '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14 Chin & E Ill 5s '51	45½	45	45
5 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	44½	44½	44½
38 Chic St West 4s 59	50⅝	50	50½
1 Chi I & L 6s 69	24	24	24
2 CM&StP 4½s 89C	68¾	68¾	68¾
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	64⅛	64½	64⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
54 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	34½	33⅝	33½
165 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	36⅝	36	36
12 Chi & W 4½s 47	51½	51¼	51½
42 Chi & nW cv 4½s 49	23½	23	23
13 Chi & NW4½s2037	35¾	35½	35¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	35½	35¼	35¼
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	47	47	47
4 CRI&P 4½s 52A	24¾	24½	24½
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	22	22	22
34 CRI&P cvt 4½s 60	15½	15¼	15¼
17 SRI&P 4s 88	41	41	41
6 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	25	24	24
4 CRI&P rfg 4s34 ctf	22	21½	21½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	106	106	106
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	104⅝	106¼	106¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	102	102	102
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	40½	40½	40½
20 CinUnTerm3½s71 gtd	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 CCC & StL 5s63D	103½	103½	103½
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	99	99	99
25 Clev Iron 4½s 50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	108	107¾	107¾
8 Clev Un Term4½s 77C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 Col & So 4½s '53	72	72⅜	72
5 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103⅝	103⅝
23 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	106½	105½	105½
31 Com'l Credit 3¼s '51	97⅞	96⅝	96⅝
12 Com'l Ins 7s 51	101	101	101
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	104½	104	104
27 Consum Pow 3½s 70	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	102½	102½	102½
6 Container Corp 6s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Container 5s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
24 Crane Co 3½s '51	99⅜	99½	99⅜
8 Crown Cork 4s '50	106⅜	106½	106½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	56¾	56½	56¼
8 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	64¾	63⅝	63⅝
12 Cuba RR 5s '42	59	58⅝	59
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104	104
10 D & R G 4s '36	35¼	35½	35¾
38 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93¼	93⅛
8 D & R G West 5s '55	21½	21⅜	21½
9 D & R G 5s '55 Aug	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
4 D & R G W 5s '55	32	32	32¼
7 D Moin & Ft Da3½ct	10⅜	10	10
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	113¾	113¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
46 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	103¾	103⅞
22 Erie rf 5s '67	87½	87	87⅜
23 Erie rf 5s '75	87¼	86½	86⅝
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	101½	101½	101½
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	88⅛	88	88½
14 Erie&Pitts 3½s 40C	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ctf	19¼	19	19
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	81	81	81
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
9 Gen Cable 5½s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Gen Mot Accept 3s'36	102½	102½	102⅝
9 Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
26 Goodrich 4½s '56	101½	100½	100½
5 Goodrich 6s '45	105⅝	105¼	105¼
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
18 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gt Nor Sty 5½s '52	117	117	117
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	106	105½	106
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
63 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135	134	134
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	111¼	111	111⅛
3 G Bay & Web deb B	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
3 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	106½	106½	106½
7 Gulf M & N 5s '50	103	103	103
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
6 Gulf St Util 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99¾	99	99
1 Hackens Wat 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	98	98	98
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	95¼	95	95¼
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Illinois Bell Tel 5s '56	109½	109	109
1 Illinois Cent 4s '52	88	87¾	88
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
17 IC&E 5s '53 A	90¼	90¼	90½
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	85¾	85¾	85¾
38 Interb RT rfg 5s '66	95½	95¼	95¼
15 Int Agric Corp 5s '66 ct	94¼	94½	94½
25 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	16	15¼	15¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	40	39¾	40
9 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	39¾	39¾	39¾
32 Int Gt Nor 6s '56C	38¾	38½	38½
17 Int Hydro El 6s '44	84¾	84	84
1 Int Paper 6s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87	87	87
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	71¼	71	71
14 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8	7¾	7¾
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	63½	63½	63½
8 KCFtS&M-4s '36 ct	60½	60½	60½
4 Kan & Mich 4s '39	79	79	79

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Leh Val 5s 2003	83¼	83¼	83¼
21 Leh Val 4s 2003	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞
5 Liggett&M 5s '51	123¼	122	123¼
34 Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99	99⅛
2 Long Isl deb 5s '37	100½	100½	100½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103½	103½	103½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 sta	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106½	106½	106½
12 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Louis & N 4s '40	108	108	108
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	94½	94¼	94¼
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85¾	85	85
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42	70½	70½	70½
6 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	70½	70½	70½
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	50	50	50
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	45½	45½	45½
2 Marion St Show 6s 47	99½	99½	99½
11 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103⅜	103½
19 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 Mil & Nor con 4½s '39	91	91	91
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103½	103½	103⅝
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 M & St L con 5s '34 ct	20½	20	20½
3 M & StL 4s '49	8	8	8
15 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	28	28	28
14 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	24	23¾	23¾
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	30½	29½	29½
7 Mo-Ill 5s '59	60½	60½	60½
42 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23	22¼	22¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '80H	46	46	46
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	46¼	46¼	46¼
31 Mob & O 4½s '77	38½	37¾	37¾
7 Mob & Oh 5s '38	38	38	38
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	93	93	93
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	106¼	105¾	106¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	96	95½	95½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101½	101¼	101¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	94½	94	94
1 Nassau El 4s '51	59¾	59¾	59¾
39 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105¾	105½	105⅝
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
1 NiRyMex 4½s'57asd	4½	4½	4½
2 Nat Steel 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	101	100½	100½
8 N Orl Term 4s '53	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	54½	54½	54½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 NY&Q'ns El&P 3½s65	102⅞	102½	102½
727 NYC cvt 6s '44	130¼	127⅝	128¾
1 NYC rf 5s '2013	101¼	101	101
22 NYC 4½s '2031 A	95	94½	94½
15 NYC con 4s '98	101½	101½	101½
3 NYC 3¾s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NYC&HR 4½s '2013	94¾	94¼	94½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	99	98¼	98¼
6 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	93½	93½	93½
25 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	95	94¾	95
33 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101	100¾	100¾
6 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	104¼	104	104¼
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	62¼	62¼	62¼
15 NY Edis 3½s'65	100¾	100¼	100¼
15 NY Edis 3¼s'66	101	100⅝	101
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 NY Greenwd 4½s '46	100	100	101
5 NY Lack&W4s73A	102½	102	102
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	53¼	53	53
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	45¾	45¾	45¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	46	45¾	46
6 NYNH&H con 4s '54	41	41	41
7 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	24⅝	24½	24½
2 NYO&W gen 4s 55	26¼	26⅛	26¼
10 NY Ry inc 6s 65	63	62⅜	62⅜
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	78½	78½	78½
1 NY S&W Term 5s43	102	102	102
21 NY Tel 4½s 39	108	108	108
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Niagara Hud3¼s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	103¼	103	103
8 Norf Sou 5s 61A	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s69C	102	102	102
14 Nor Pac 4s 2047	111¾	111¼	111¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	76¼	76	76¼
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48	27½	27	27½
28 Ohio Ed 4s '65	63	62¾	63
1 Ont Pr & Pwll 5s '43A	91¾	90½	90½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118½	118½	118½
28 Pac G&E 3¼s'61	102¼	102¼	102½
1 Pac G&E 3½s'66	98½	98½	98½
24 Pac Gas&El 4½s'57	107¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	101½	101¼	101¼
11 Pac T&T 3¼s'66	102	101¾	101¾
31 Para Pict 6s'55	100⅜	99¾	100
1 Parmelle T 6s'44	75½	75½	75½
3 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	101	100¾	100¾
10 Penn P&L 4½s'81	105¾	105½	105⅝
4 Penn Co 4½s'60	102¼	102	102
5 Penn RR gen 5s'68	116¼	116	116
6 Penn RR con 4½s'60	120⅝	120¼	120¼
2 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	109¼	109	109
24 Penn RR gen 4½s'81	106¾	106¼	106¼
16 Penn RR 4½s 84E	106⅞	106	106
18 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	103¼	103	103¼
19 Penn RR 3¾s'70	99¾	99⅝	99¾
527 Penn RR 3¾s'82 wi	109¾	108⅝	108¾
7 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	114¼	114	114
9 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	96	96	96
8 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	24½	23¾	23⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	105	105	105
5 Pere Marq 4½s'80	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pere Marq 4s '56	98	98	98
13 Phila Co 6s '67	106	105¾	106

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues	Mon
Advances	357	292
Declines	402	510
Unchanged	190	166
Total issues	949	968

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Phil Elec 4s '71	102½	102½	102½
37 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	17¼	17	17¼
38 Ph Read C&I 5s '72	38	37⅛	37⅞
49 Philippine Ry 4s '37	28⅝	27	27⅛
4 PCC & St L 4½s '77	105½	105⅞	105⅞
1 Pitt&WVa4½s '60C	94	94	94
13 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	68⅝	66	66
19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	38¾	37¾	38
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	97	97	97
90 Pure Oil 4½s'50 ww	106	124½	125¼
2 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	106½	106½	106½
12 Rad Cor Am 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
48 Rem Rand 4½s '56	114	113¾	114
11 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	75½	75	75⅝
49 Mo Pac 5½s '49	18	17⅝	17¾
26 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	46½	46½	46½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	46	46	46
42 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23	22¼	22¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '80H	46	46	46
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	46¼	46¼	46¼
31 Mob & O 4½s '77	38½	37¾	37¾
7 Mob & Oh 5s '38	38	38	38
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	93	93	93
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	106¼	105¾	106¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	96	95½	95½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101½	101¼	101¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	94½	94	94
1 Nassau El 4s '51	59¾	59¾	59¾
39 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105¾	105½	105⅝
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
1 NiRyMex 4½s'57asd	4½	4½	4½
2 Nat Steel 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	101	100½	100½
8 N Orl Term 4s '53	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	54½	54½	54½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 NY&Q'ns El&P 3½s65	102⅞	102½	102½
727 NYC cvt 6s '44	130¼	127⅝	128¾
1 NYC rf 5s '2013	101¼	101	101
22 NYC 4½s '2031 A	95	94½	94½
15 NYC con 4s '98	101½	101½	101½
3 NYC 3¾s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NYC&HR 4½s '2013	94¾	94¼	94½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	99	98¼	98¼
6 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	93½	93½	93½
25 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	95	94¾	95
33 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101	100¾	100¾
6 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	104¼	104	104¼
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	62¼	62¼	62¼
15 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100¾	100¼	100¼
15 NY Edis 3¼s'66	101	100⅝	101
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 NY Greenwd 4½s '46	100	100	101
5 NY Lack&W4s73A	102½	102	102
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	53¼	53	53
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	45¾	45¾	45¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	46	45¾	46
6 NYNH&H con 4s '54	41	41	41
7 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	24⅝	24½	24½
2 NYO&W gen 4s 55	26¼	26⅛	26¼
10 NY Ry inc 6s 65	63	62⅜	62⅜
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	78½	78½	78½
1 NY S&W Term 5s43	102	102	102
21 NY Tel 4½s 39	108	108	108
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Niagara Hud3¼s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	103¼	103	103
8 Norf Sou 5s 61A	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s69C	102	102	102
14 Nor Pac 4s 2047	111¾	111¼	111¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	76¼	76	76¼
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48	27½	27	27½
28 Ohio Ed 4s '65	63	62¾	63
1 Ont Pr & Pwll 5s '43A	91¾	90½	90½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118½	118½	118½
28 Pac G&E 3¼s'61	102¼	102¼	102½
1 Pac G&E 3½s'66	98½	98½	98½
24 Pac Gas&El 4½s'57	107¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	101½	101¼	101¼
11 Pac T&T 3¼s'66	102	101¾	101¾
31 Para Pict 6s'55	100⅜	99¾	100
1 Parmelle T 6s'44	75½	75½	75½
3 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	101	100¾	100¾
10 Penn P&L 4½s'81	105¾	105½	105⅝
4 Penn Co 4½s'60	102¼	102	102
5 Penn RR gen 5s'68	116¼	116	116
6 Penn RR con 4½s'60	120⅝	120¼	120¼
2 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	109¼	109	109
24 Penn RR gen 4½s'81	106¾	106¼	106¼
16 Penn RR 4½s 84E	106⅞	106	106
18 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	103¼	103	103¼
19 Penn RR 3¾s'70	99¾	99⅝	99¾
527 Penn RR 3¾s'82 wi	109¾	108⅝	108¾
7 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	114¼	114	114
9 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	96	96	96
8 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	24½	23¾	23⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	105	105	105
5 Pere Marq 4½s'80	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pere Marq 4s '56	98	98	98
13 Phila Co 6s '67	106	105¾	106

Foreign Bonds

16 Abitibi P & S 5s '53	93½	93	93
6 Akershus 5s '63	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	16	16	16
1 Antioquia 7s '45B	16	16	16
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	14	14	14
14 Argentine 4½s '71	99¼	98½	98¾
15 Argentine 6s '57A	102	102	102
1 Argentine 6s '58B	101	101	101
4 Arg6saf Sup Jun '01	100	30-32	100 30-32
2 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	102	102	102
2 Arg 6s '1960 Sept	102	102	102
2 Arg 6s '1960 Oct	102	102	102
2 Arg 6s '1961 Feb	101	25-32	101⅜ 101⅜
16 Arg 6s 1961 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Argentine 5½s '62	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
40 Australia 5s '55	106½	106½	106½
1 Australia 5s '57	106	106	106
77 Australia 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Austria 7s '57	102	102	102

Bruins May Display Strong Defensive Game Here Tonight—Youngsters at St. Pete

Mantha Bolsters Defense For Detroit's Invasion

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Detroit Red Wings
Beattie, l.w.		r.w., Aurie
Weiland, c.		c., Barry
Goldsworthy, r.w.		l.w., Lewis
Portland, l.d.		r.d., Goodfellow
Shields, r.d.		l.d., McDonald
Thompson, g.		g., Smith

Bruins Alternates—Smith, Hollett, Dumart, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Mantha, Schmidt.
Detroit Alternates—Gallagher, Bowman, Howe, Bruneteau, Pettinger, Borrell, W. Kilrea, H. Kilrea, Kelly.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stanley Cup champions and National Hockey League defenders, Detroit Red Wings, arrived in town this afternoon, ready to put the Bruins through a severe testing. Boston fans are perplexed regarding the chances of their Bruins in the playoffs and a wholesome turnout is booked to view the locals in action against these powerful Wings.

For many years Detroit teams were easy competition for Boston. Over a period of five seasons the Wings did not win or tie on Boston ice. Those days have faded into obscurity however, and this season the complexion is entirely changed. The Jack Adams crew has beaten the Bruins six straight times, the first five by mere margins of one and two goals, but the last time, at Detroit, the Wings ran wild and scored an 8-0 victory.

Detroit is not under any pressure now, having clinched first place in the American group. Bruins, on the other hand, are racing to beat out the New York Rangers for second and with a three-point lead, they are determined to break the Detroit monopoly of points and keep or increase their lead.

There is a chance that the local fans will see the Bruins display hockey that will be radically different from that of other home games this season. Here the Bruins have opened wide to give the fans fast and interesting hockey, but during the late stages of the race Manager Art Ross has resorted to close defensive hockey on the road and the results have been profitable in victories and points.

Tonight the Bruins may play a waiting defensive game. With the veteran Sylvio Mantha back on the rear-guard Boston is immeasurably stronger. Against Rangers the veteran helped steady the local defense and Tiny Thompson was unbeatable in the Bruin nets. With Mantha in action, Hooley Smith helps relieve on any of the three forward lines and the attack is stronger.

Art Ross will ice his strongest team of the year, since the loss of Eddie Shore. Detroit might find these Bruins a better team than they have figured upon, although the Wings still rate the class of the league. The only weak spot in the Detroit lineup has been the vacancy on defense caused by the loss of Capt. Doug Young. Orville Roulston, now on the injured list, and Jimmy Orlando, Pittsburgh rookie, have been filling in, but tonight Adams may present Johnny Gallagher, another Pittsburgh player—one of more experience than Orlando. Gallagher had a previous spell with Maroons and Detroit.

Other games on the calendar for tonight see two intra-city series contests; Americans and Rangers clashing in New York and Canadiens and Maroons meeting in Montreal. The Montreal affair has much of the glamour dimmed by the passing on of Howie Morenz. The game will not seem the same and it is possible that a postponement might be arranged in deference to the unfortunate happening.

All-Star Selection

Following is the fifth of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By Harold Kaese

Boston Evening Transcript

First Team	Position	Alternate Team
Thompson (Boston)	g	Cude (Canadiens)
Goodfellow (Det.)	rd	Seibert (Chicago)
Siebert (Canadiens)	ld	Comacher (Mont.)
Barry (Detroit)	c	Chapman (Amerks)
Aurie (Detroit)	rw	Dillon (Rangers)
Jackson (Toronto)	lw	Joliat (Canadiens)
Adams (Detroit)	coach	Hart (Canadiens)

Bertram-Reburn Pair To Skate in Boston

While Karl Shaefer, the world-famous Austrian figure skater, holder of seven world championships and twice the tops of the world's Olympic skaters, together with Melitta Brunner, also of Austria and making her first American appearance, are to be the headliners of the Boston Skating Club's annual Ice Carnival "Cracked Ice" at Boston Garden, Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, another visiting pair is sure to capture the fancy of local skate enthusiasts—they being Louise Bertram and Stuart Reburn, the outstanding pairs skaters of Canada.

Mile-Running Supremacy Due For Settlement

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The issue of winter mile-running supremacy is due to be settled on the 11-lap board track of Madison Square Garden at the annual K. of C. games, St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

The "Columbian mile," peak event of the indoor season, will pit the king of our middle-distance stars, Glenn Cunningham, against his three principal challengers, Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kan., Luigi Beccali of Italy and Gene Venzke of the New York A. C. Announcement was made yesterday that entries have closed with this four-man field.

This event, captured for straight times by Cuningham, has been marked by extraordinary performances. Cunningham set the present indoor world mark of 4m. 8.4s. in 1934. Last winter, in a freak race with Joe Mangan and Venzke, Cunningham outsprinted his rivals in a wild finish to win in 4m. 46.8s., the "world's slowest mile."

San Romani, a fellow Kansan, who interrupted Cunningham's 1937 winning streak in the Bankers' mile at Chicago, is generally regarded as the crown prince among contenders for the throne Cunningham has occupied, with occasional interruptions, for a five-year period in this country.

Glenn himself rates Archie as the best runner developed in recent years and a potential Olympic champion in 1940. The dark-haired Emporia boy has a terrific finishing "kick." He lacks Cunningham's experience and knowledge of pacing but he has picked up the art of board-track running rapidly this winter. His triumph over Beccali and Venzke in the National A. A. U. championship 1500-meter race at the Garden was a thriller.

Cunningham has rated himself through the winter campaign, letting rivals do the pace-setting, and applying the pressure only at the critical moments.

Glenn again appears to be able to shake Venzke, but the "iron horse" will need all his finishing powers to stand off either San Romani or Beccali.

Threats to the supremacy of Cunningham as American mile king have come and gone during the past five years. Venzke is the only surviving charter member now, since Tiger Bill Bonthron and Cornell's Joe Mangan have stepped out of the picture.

All have beaten the great Glenn at one time or another but none enjoys the distinction held by New Zealand's Jack Lovelock, the feathery-footed youth who beat Cunningham in a world record duel for the Olympic 1500-meter crown, at Berlin. Cunningham has never beaten Lovelock, in three attempts. San Romani outfooted Lovelock in an invitation race at Princeton last October, but Cunningham ran third that afternoon. Lovelock has recently announced his retirement.

Husky Nine Opens Ball Season Early

Northeastern's baseball team will open its season on April 10 with American International College of Springfield, it was anounced this afternoon by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, the Huskies' athletic director. This will be one of the earliest getaways in Greater Boston, as the major-league teams have postponed their openings until a later late.

An early competitive start is nothing new for Coach Al McCoy's boys, and in the last seven years only one contest has been canceled because of the weather. "Of course," explains McCoy, "we played some of the games in snowstorms, but that really didn't bother us much."

The Huskies need to start early in order to complete a testing 20-game schedule before the examination period starts early in June. The wind-up will come on June 1, so the players will have time to brush up on their books at the end.

This year for the first time, the New England College Conference League will be in operation, embracing the same teams that competed in the basketball loop—Northeastern, Rhode Island State, Connecticut State, Maine and New Hampshire. The home-and-home series among those teams has stretched the ordinary Husky slate, for Connecticut and Maine are comparatively newcomers.

The regular New York trip has been planned for April 19 and 20, with Panzer College of East Orange, N. J., and Long Island University of Brooklyn as the opposition. Long Island will return the compliment in the final game of the season.

Northeastern practice will be informal for another fortnight, for the indoor facilities would be overtaxed if the entire squad reported at once. Coach McCoy hopes to have two weeks of outdoor practice before the first game. The schedule:

April 10—American International; 14—at Tufts; 17—at Rhode Island; 19—Panzer at East Orange; 20—Long Island U. at Brooklyn; 24—Tufts; 26—Boston College; 28—Maine.
May 1—New Hampshire; 5—at Conn. State; 6—Rhode Island; 8—Lowell Tech.; 12—Clark; 17—at Harvard; 19—Conn. State; 22—at Maine; 24—at New Hampshire; 28—at Boston College; 29—Worcester Tech.
June 1—Long Island U.

Morenz, Canadien Star, Lost to Hockey League

MONTREAL, March 9 (AP)—Howie Morenz, the hero of every French-Canadian hockey fan and the man who provided the spark that started the Montreal Canadiens on their great comeback this season, has passed on. The one-time "Stratford Streak" saw his career as a big league hockey player cut off in January by a broken leg.

During his early years as a National Hockey League star, Morenz was considered the fastest skater the game ever had seen.

He won the league scoring championship twice, in the 1927-28 and 1930-31 seasons, and was voted the most valuable player to his club in the league in 1931-32. In 14 seasons, up to the time he was injured, Morenz scored 270 goals. A short time later Nels Stewart of the New York Americans passed that mark.

Except for two seasons, Morenz spent his entire major league hockey career with the Canadiens. In 1934 he was traded to Chicago and remained with the Black Hawks until the middle of the 1935-36 season. He then was sent to the New York Rangers, and last fall returned to the Canadiens.

Back at his old post at center between Aurel Joliat and Johnny Gagnon, Morenz found some of his old-time form during the current season. His dashing play also was a factor in the Canadiens' rise to the top of the league's international division.

Morenz was born Sept. 21, 1902, at Mitchell, Ont., 12 miles from Stratford, where he achieved fame as an amateur. He is survived by his widow, the former Mary Stewart, and three children.

All Reservations Taken

The Harvard Athletic Association announced last night that all 1356 reserved seats in the Harvard Pool had been sold for the varsity swimming meet with Yale to be contested on Saturday at 8:45 p. m. There will be, however, 400 addditional rush seats made possible by use of temporary stands. All 2000 seats for the basketball game with Yale at 7:30 p. m., also in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, will be unreserved. The swimming meet will be broadcast from Station WAAB.

Two Good Reasons for Red Wing Success

Marty Barry
Third in N. H. L. Scoring

Larry Aurie
League Leading Scorer

Aurie and Apps Still Leading League Scoring

MONTREAL, March 9 (AP)—While Detroit's Larry Aurie and Toronto's rookie ace, Syl Apps, aren't likely to decide their National Hockey League scoring race until the season ends March 21, the outcome is only a side issue so far as team performances are concerned.

A review of the latest scoring tabulation, including last Sunday's games, shows more clearly than ever that one or even three goal-getting stars can't make a winning team without assistance.

Aurie continued to lead Apps by a single point, 42 to 41, as each picked up two assists during the past week. The Detroiter's 22 goals still were good for first in that department by two over Jackson, while Apps, with 28 assists, went four ahead of Barry in the play-making department. Scoring three times, Barry forged ahead of Schriner to take third place with 40 points. Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Aurie, Detroit	22	20	42
Apps, Toronto	13	28	41
Barry, Detroit	16	24	40
Schriner, Americans	16	23	39
H. Jackson, Toronto	20	17	37
Gagnon, Canadiens	19	15	34
Joliat, Canadiens	16	15	31
Cowley, Boston	13	18	31
Chapman, Americans	8	23	31
Carr, Americans	17	13	30
Lewis, Detroit	13	17	30
Robinson, Maroons	16	13	29
Drillon, Toronto	14	15	29
Thompson, Chicago	13	16	29
Ward, Maroons	14	14	28
N. Colville, Rangers	10	18	28
Gracie, Maroons	9	19	28
Mantha, Canadiens	13	13	26
Siebert, Canadiens	7	19	26
Dillon, Rangers	18	7	25
Stewart, Americans	17	8	25
Howe, Detroit	16	9	25
Getliffe, Boston	13	12	25
Haynes, Canadiens	8	17	25

College Basketball Results

Dartmouth 52, Columbia 49.
Notre Dame 44, Minnesota 18.

Bees Loaded With Potential Stars; Only the Beginning, Says Bob Quinn

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9—Regardless of the success, or lack of success, that the Boston Bees may encounter in this year's National League pennant race, it is apparent that within a short period of time—possibly two years—Manager Bill McKechnie will have an abundance of major league talent with which to work. President and General Manager Bob Quinn assumed a herculean task early last year when he started rebuilding what was left of the old Braves, but the rapid strides taken by the long-experienced veteran will soon be paying dividends in the form of a smooth-running minor league "farm" system that will rival those of the Cardinals, Yankees and other big league organizations.

This spring at their Waterfront Park training headquarters, the Bees have more potential stars than perhaps ever before, yet Quinn, shortly after his arrival in the Sunshine City, informed the press that it is only the beginning.

Five Farm Teams

Through the never-ceasing efforts of the general manager, efforts that function almost 24 hours daily, the Boston club now boasts a farm system including five teams, and more may be added at any moment. The Bees have Salisbury of the Class D North Carolina State League, Zanesville of the Class C Middle Atlantic League, Columbia of the Class B South Atlantic League, and Scranton of the fast Class A New York-Pennsylvania circuit. Also, Quinn will establish an outfit in the Class D Pennsylvania State League, either at Beaver Falls or McKeesport, depending on the conditions of the playing fields in those cities.

The Bees maintain complete control of all five clubs. Quinn is not in favor of "working agreements," which have proved unsatisfactory in the past.

"In the future," explained the Boston president, "I intend to gain complete control of all our minor league clubs. These working agreements don't work. In the years I spent with the Red Sox, I lost many good prospects because I wasn't in a position to own minor league teams. I was forced to option players without the power to dictate to the minor league manager concerning their development.

Complete Co-operation

"But when you own these smaller teams outright, and appoint your own managers and coaches, you get complete co-operation in regard to development of all youngsters. For instance, I can send a green sandlotter to Columbia, or Salisbury, with instructions to use him regularly, regardless of how he goes during the first few weeks of the season. Many good ball players have slipped away because they weren't given the proper chance in the beginning. Some youngsters are mighty slow in getting started, but given plenty of time, they develop into fine prospects."

In order to complete the rosters of all five farms, Quinn needs approximately 70 players. At this writing he has between 50 and 60 lined up ready for distribution among the various classifications, which means that 10 or 20 more must be salvaged from among the many rookies now digging up Waterfront Park turf. After watching McKechnie's near-record-breaking squad drill here, the Bees' general manager believes there will be players to spare.

Bob Coleman and Eddie Onslow, highly regarded by Quinn in the important matter of handling young players, will manage Scranton and Columbia respectively. Both are helping McKechnie condition his large squad here and will take part in the grading process that will start before long.

Training Camp Echoes

Bob Quinn predicts results from his farm system in two years . . . He does not agree with critics who insist it takes at least five seasons to get returns . . . And if a youngster isn't ready for the big leagues in three years, says Bob, he'll probably never make the grade . . . That necessary confidence disappears if failure comes after three trials . . . It appears Elbie Fletcher is about to blossom forth on his third chance . . . The Milton boy's development during that one season at Buffalo was remarkable . . . Elbie grew from boyhood to manhood almost over night.

If you want Fletcher, just look around for Frank McGowan . . . Or vice-versa . . . Fletcher, McGowan, Berger, Gene Moore, Vince Di Maggio . . . There's real punch in those five Bees . . . Moore should be a much improved ball player in this, his sophomore year . . . Young Harry Kahre, the 17-year-old infielder from St. Louis, has the mannerisms of Red Rolfe . . . "Yes, and he might play like him in two or three years," says Bob Quinn . . . Always plenty of copy for the scribes with the Bees' general manager at Waterfront Park, or in Duffy Lewis's room at the Pheil Hotel.

Di Maggio really looks good at third base . . . He can rifle that ball across to first . . . Menendez, Kahre, Marcella, John Reis and Red Fleming are the best looking prospects among the younger recruits . . . McKechnie is hoping for a comeback by Johnny Babich, who was out all last season . . . If John is successful, it would be like finding a $25,000 pitcher behind Jimmy Neary's sun lamp in the Waterfront Park clubhouse . . . If Fletcher ever batted about the .330 level, he unquestionably would be one of the greatest players in the majors . . . His fielding is in a class by itself.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

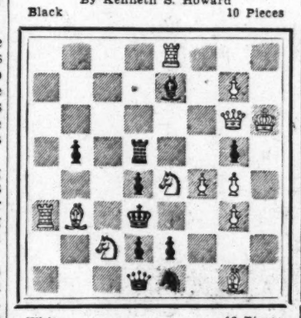
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 9, 1937

Problem No. 1911

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

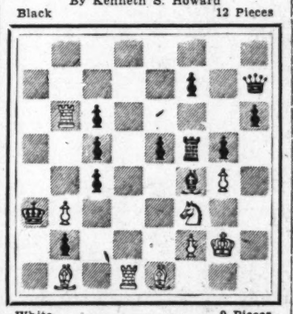
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, second international tourney, Newcastle Weekly Chronicle, July 10, 1926. A Grimshaw with the B interfering with the R once, and the R interfering with the B twice.)

Problem No. 1912

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(The London Observer, April 12, 1931. An interesting bi-valve study.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1909. R-K7
No. 1910. 1. Q-KKt8 threatens
2. Q-Kt4
1. ——— Castles
2. Q-R7
1. ——— R-Q
2. Q-Q4
1. ——— BxP
2. QxB
1. ——— Kt-Q5
2. QxKt

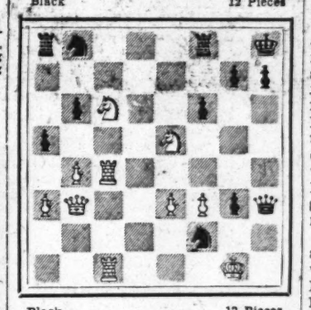
End-Game No. 346. White draws: 1 P-QR3, 2-QR3; 2 P-QR4, P-QR4; 3 P-R3, P-R3; 4 P-R4, P-R4; 5 P-B5, PxP, stalemate. Black cannot avoid this without losing. Variations on play given only transpose.

End-Game

This is one of Stamma's composed endings. The ideas involved are well worth acquiring. In the main variation White mates in six.

End-Game No. 347

Black 12 Pieces



Black 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

By defeating Simonson, 2-1, I. Kashdan becomes the new champion of the Manhattan Chess Club. The two tied for first in the annual championship tournament, and then played a three-game match to break the tie. Kashdan won the first game, and the next two were drawn. To lose the first game, Simonson had to blunder in trying to avoid a draw by perpetual check.

Here is the fateful position: White, K at KB3; Q at KR7; P's at KR2 and KKt3; Black, K at Q5; Q at QB3; P's at QR3 and KB4. White for some unaccountable reason played K-B4, and after Black's reply resigned. In case you have not yet figured out why, the move was Q-B8ch.

The game below was contested in the current Marshall Chess Club championship. Last year's winner, at present writing second to Marshall himself in the standing, who is noted for bizarre play, winds up with a sacrificial mating attack.

Zukertort Opening

Santasiere White	Reinfeld Black	Santasiere White	Reinfeld Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Kt3	P-B5
2 P-QKt4	P-K3	18 BxKt	PxB
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	19 Kt-Q4	P-Kt3(a)
4 P-K3	P-QR4	20 P-B3	P-B4
5 P-Kt5	P-B4	21 PxP	PxP
6 B-Kt2	B-Q3	22 Kt(Q4)-K2	K-R2
7 P-B4	Castles	23 R-B6	Kt-Q4
8 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24 KtxP	B-K4
9 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3	25 Kt-Kt5ch	PxKt
10 PxP	PxP	26 QxPch	K-R
11 B-Q3	R-K	27 BxB	QxB
12 CastlesKR	P-R3	28 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
13 Kt-K2	B-Q2	29 R-Kt6ch	K-B2
14 P-QR4	Kt-K5	30 Q-R7ch	K-B
15 Kt-Kt3	Q-K2	31 R-Kt8 mate	
16 Kt-R5	P-B3		

(a) This weakens the black K position badly, since White can open the KB file, but Black's position is somewhat compromised and good alternatives are hard to find. 19 . . . B-K4 looks preferable. After the text White forces through in good style.

This game, from the recent Stockholm tournament won by Fine, shows what happens when a strong player finds his opponent with a badly cramped opening.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Danielsson Black	Fine White	Danielsson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-K4	P-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-K2	P-KKt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 PxQP	BPxP
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	20 B-B3	P-K5
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	21 PxP	KtxKP
6 QxB	Kt-K5	22 BxKt	PxB
7 Q-B2	Castles	23 Q-R2ch	K-Kt2
8 P-K3	Kt-Q2	24 P-Q5ch	K-Kt3
9 B-Q3	P-KB4	25 Q-B2	Q-K
10 Kt-K2	P-B3	26 QR-K	R-B4
11 Castles	Kt-Q3	27 KtxPch(b)	PxKt
12 P-B5	Kt-K5	28 RxKP	Q-B2
13 P-QKt4	P-QR3	29 QRxP	Kt-K4
14 P-B3	KKt-B3	30 BxKt	P-KR4
15 B-Q2	P-KKt3	31 Q-Q3	Resigns
16 Kt-Kt3	P-K4(a)		

(a) White is preparing P-K4. Black hopes to ease his retarded development somewhat with a demonstration of his own in the center. Although he succeeds in exchanging a few pieces, White is able to bring his remaining forces into quick and crushing attack.
(b) White wastes no time. Black is now hopelessly lost.

Hub Events

Tonight

Hockey—Detroit vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.
Public Skating—Arena.

Coming

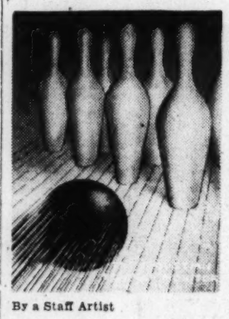
Swimming—Yale at Harvard Pool, 8:45 Saturday.
Basketball—Yale at Harvard, Indoor Athletic Building, 7:30, Saturday.
Skating Carnival—Skating Club of Boston show, Garden, April 2 and 3.
Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Tilden, Garden, April 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Bowling Congress

Bowling was one of the first games played in the United States after the white man began to populate the country. It was some 300 years ago that it made its appearance on Manhattan Island, now known as New York. And that kind of bowling is still current all over the world; but it is the indoor variety about which we are now concerned. Tomorrow finds the American Bowling Congress holding its thirty-seventh annual championship tournament at the 212th Anti-Aircraft Armory, not so very far from the famous Bowling Green where the outdoor game is said to have started in this country. That the coming tournament will be much larger than anything of its kind ever held in the Metropolis is shown by stating that no less than 22,000 bowlers have entered for the large number of prizes offered, and it will take just eight weeks to determine the winners. That is certainly a tournament of size.



By a Staff Artist

A National Event

With contestants coming from every state in the Union, this tournament may well claim to be a national affair. The entry fee alone amounts to $217,350, and no less than $145,000 of this will be returned to those bowlers who are fortunate enough to get into the money places in the five-man and two-man team championships and the individual and all-events championships. It will take something like 130,000 games to decide the various events, and about 840 men will take to the alleys each day. Managing one of these events is a task of huge proportions, and the men who keep the records have about all they want to do. This is the first time the tournament has been awarded to New York, and the Metropolis is showing its appreciation by recording the largest entry list the ABC has ever known.

Standards Are High

That the records for the events which are on the program are very high goes without question as every bowler who is of championship caliber and can find the time and money enters the tournament. It takes a score of better than 3000 to win first in the five-man event; better than 1300 to capture the two-man event; better than 700 to make the singles and generally requires better than 2000 to win the all-events prize. But there are so many money-winning places in the events that a score of 2700 in the five-man; 1100 in the two-man; 580 in the singles and 1800 in the all-events is pretty sure to win some of the money offered. Picking the winner of one of these tournaments in advance is more difficult than trying to name the winner of an amateur golf championship tournament and the bowlers who have ever repeated are few and far between.

Some of the Favorites

Of those entered for this year's tournament probably the most famous of them all is Barney Spinella who, I believe, is the only bowler ever to win the all-event twice. He won it first in 1922 with a total of 1999 and then repeated in 1927 with a total of 2014. Among other winners of this event who will try to repeat this year are Mort Lindsey of New Haven, who won in 1919 with a score of 1933 and Otto Stein Jr. of St. Louis with 1974 in 1929. That the standard of bowling has improved greatly since the first tournament was held in 1901 is proven by the fact that F. Brill of Chicago won the all-events in the first tournament with 1736 while it took 2006 to win it last year. And his 648 for the individual in 1901 would not have placed among the first 10 last season. New records may well be made in some of the events this year, but even if this does not happen, the winners will undoubtedly be well up among the winning scores of the past 37 years.

Harvard Hockey Followers Look Hopefully Ahead

Harvard's hockey team, although it officially finished its regular playing season last Saturday night with a 5-0 triumph over Yale at the Boston Garden, will don hockey togs once more before they are tucked away in the moth balls.

Sometime within the next fortnight—possibly this week—the Crimson skaters will gather for the election of next year's captain and a group photograph. And thus will come to a close one of the greatest hockey teams ever to wear the Crimson colors.

Squad Looks Fine

Already Harvard hockey followers are looking optimistically ahead to next season. And well they may. Harvard loses only five members of its present varsity squad. They are Capt. George Ford, center ice; Louis Carr, right wing; Leo Ecker, left defense, and Goalers George Mahoney and James Kidder.

Although Coach Joe Stubbs will have to go a long way to find a player capable of filling Ford's place, he will have a large group of candidates from this year's freshman five to choose from.

There are five players eligible for next year's captaincy job. They are Cutter, Mechem, Roberts, Emerson and Hicks. Those close to Harvard's hockey affairs feel that either Roberts or Hicks will be elected to succeed Ford.

Ford played the best hockey of his college career this season. From the start of the season until the finish he showed improvement in practically every game he played. With the exception of the Queen's game Harvard's brilliant leader either scored or assisted a mate on a goal. In league competition he was credited with six goals and 10 assists. His defensive work, especially his hook checking, was of high order.

Carr, although hampered by an injury, worked his way back to the first line in mid-season and made a great combination with Ford, and the sophomore flash, Austie Harding. Ecker played a strong defensive position with frequent effective solos down the ice.

Both Mahoney and Kidder in goal were all that could be desired, and it was Mahoney's outstanding play in the Toronto game that enabled Harvard to eke out a 5-4 decision.

Wilder Available

Back next year will be the famous line of George Roberts at center ice, flanked by Ned Cutter and Johnny Mechem on the wings. Also the present third line of Ralph Pope and Win Jameson, wings, and Joe Patrick at center, will be available. Then there is Peter Stone and Charlie Bellows who have shown promise. They played a part of the Yale game.

On defense Coach Stubbs will have Russ Allen and Traff Hicks for another year. Also Gene Emerson will be back for alternate defense work with Charles Houghton and James Fearon making a strong bid.

For goal next season Harvard will have available last year's freshman net minder, David Wilder. Although he didn't see any service this season, Coach Skeets Canterbury worked him out with the team and has him in shape for next season.

Harvard's victory over Yale was the Crimson's twenty-second triumph out of 23 starts. Captain Ford's team lost only to a superior McGill University at Montreal last month. Harvard wound up its season with a second-place standing in the new International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League and placed first in the Quadrangular League, for the second consecutive year.

The Crimson skaters found little difficulty in beating their American rivals, and went on to clean up three of the four Canadian teams, McGill proving to be their only stumbling block.

Banner Season Expected

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP)—Baseball is due for a banner season this year, George M. Trautman, president of the American Association, predicted here. Formation of new leagues, more money in the hands of the baseball-loving public, and generally stimulated interest were reasons advanced by the head of the big Class AA circuit.

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Farley Rebukes Democrats Opposing President's Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—"I am inclined to feel sorry for those of my friends who have so misread popular sentiment as to place themselves in the position of aiding a Republican effort to climb back to power," said James A. Farley, Postmaster General and political generalissimo of the Democratic Party, today to a students' political union at Chapel Hill, N. C., in a prelude to President Roosevelt's fireside talk tonight.

Mr. Farley's words were addressed to Democratic brethren who have gone "astray" from the party fold in opposing the President's Supreme Court proposal. His whole speech was directed obliquely at Democrats in the Senate or elsewhere who may be wavering. It was the first open suggestion of party discipline that has arisen in the fight.

Meantime in Washington the court crisis was hinging upon the President's appeal to the people tonight. Mr. Roosevelt canceled nearly all of his appointments, and devoted the day to rewriting the speech he had finished yesterday. White House authorities said he was not satisfied with his first draft. It was a good speech, they said, but not popularized enough for the President's intimate style. He was spurred in his task by the continued indications of strength of the opposition, which has prepared a strong list of witnesses for the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings. At the same time, he was encouraged by evidences of overwhelming support given him by organized labor.

Last night, following the unanimous backing from the C. I. O. group, and the strong support the American Federation of Labor also proffers, a keynote was struck by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in presiding over the Bronson Cutting Memorial lectures. Mr. McGrady told liberals and labor to: "Go out and crusade," and his fiery appeal was rewarded by applause. By coincidence, Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, who attended the lectures, did not happen to be in the hall at the time.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, one of the lecturers, charged the courts with being one of the factors retarding democratic progress in the United States and urged action "to make democracy fit the economic conditions of today." Prof. Charles A. Beard added that "the very essence of a democratic government is change."

Listening intently to the Cutting lectures were not only a packed audience of liberals, but many members of the diplomatic corps, led by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, 34 senators and 65 representatives.

Some representatives of agriculture late yesterday added their support of the President to that given by organized labor. These two groups, it is well-recognized here, comprise vast voting units with an exceptional influence on Congress. M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the Wheat Conservation Conference, spoke for the farm group in saying, after visiting President Roosevelt:

Farm Leader's Appeal

"Agriculture's greatest progress has been thwarted by the Supreme Court and we have found no effective substitute for that lost legislation. We believe in the President's ability and determination to preserve our democracy and, at the same time, improve the welfare of the masses. We reaffirm our faith in his leadership and will give him our full support."

The Farley speech was widely hailed as the first crack of the Administration's diciplinary whip. He began with a discussion of party loyalty, saying that the judiciary plan "comes directly into the class of those matters on which party loyalty should be the guiding principle."

Turning to the opposition directly, he accused them of becoming intemperate in argument, saying: "Almost without exception, those who are most fiery in their opposition have in the past complained most earnestly against the condition the President proposes to remedy."

He quoted Mr. Justice McReynolds in 1913, favoring enactment of a law providing for additional justices in the lower federal courts in the event those who had reached the statutory age failed to retire.

Quotes Borah's Words

He quoted Senator Borah, now a leading opponent of the President's plan, declaring that the Supreme Court becomes "the economic dictator of the United States," and opposing appointment of Charles E. Hughes to the bench because "I do not want to strengthen the viewpoint of the majority."

Mr. Farley discovered that Senators Glass, Wheeler and Connally—now in opposition—had said much the same thing, with these specific words from Senator Glass: "The Supreme Court has gone far afield from its original function and has constituted itself a court in economies and in the determination of social questions rather than in the interpretation of statutes passed with reference to the constitution itself."

"Chief Justice Hughes," added Mr. Farley, "did not come up to the wicked eminence attributed to him."

Then he pointedly suggested that opposition Democrats have "taken the wrong angle in combatting the legislation suggested by the President."

Charles P. Michelson, publicity-adviser and speech-writer of the Democratic National Committee, is back on the job, after having withdrawn from these activities following the November election.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

there is no general legislation of importance on the calendar of the Senate other than the bill referred to by the senator from New York (the Copeland food and drug bill)," Senator Robinson declared.

Only five senators have served longer than Senator Robinson, and their recollection is believed to substantiate the latter's memory of a new precedent. Congress has been under way a couple of months and has passed a number of important bills, but the real heart of the New Deal's second presidential term program has not even been touched. And these new bills are as important, or more important, than anything that has gone before in the five breath-taking years of Mr. Roosevelt. Congressmen sigh. They expect Congress to last into the summer—maybe all summer. Senators are glad that their chamber is being air-conditioned.

The Roosevelt program at this session presents an amazing variety and importance. There is something in it for nearly everybody.

But if voters ask why such-and-such a bill isn't passed, they are told, "What good is it to pass the bill if we don't know what the Supreme Court will do to it?"

Here are some of the far-reaching proposals which up to date have a place on the Roosevelt calendar:

The Untouched Calendar

1. Reorganization of the executive branch; creating two new cabinet posts; grouping 100 independent offices among 12 departments; putting entire federal personnel under civil service. Many observers think this little-discussed program more important even than the Supreme Court plan.
2. A permanent drought and flood-control public works program, laying emphasis on development and conservation of water development projects and particularly affecting the Great Plains.
3. A new and broader federal power program.
4. A new "NRA," covering maximum hours, minimum wages and abolition of child labor.
5. A crop insurance and control program embodying the Wallace "ever normal granary" plan, to cover only one crop of wheat in the first year.
6. A farm tenant plan to help tenants become land owners through federal loans, purchase of submarginal lands and federal-State co-operation.
7. Big-scale housing and slum-clearance program, backed by Senator Wagner.
8. Tax law revision to give Treasury greater control over foreign investments in the United States.
9. Big new relief and recovery appropriations carrying out budgetary provisions.
10. Social Security Act changes and modifications.

The Program That Waits

This is a program that rivals even the dazzling "hundred days" of Mr. Roosevelt's first weeks in office, when one great measure after another swept through Congress under the spur of the slump. Five years after that, Mr. Roosevelt finds one third of the nation "still ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed" and one of the most ambitious legislative programs in American history knocks at the door of Congress for enactment. Knocks and receives only a muffled reply on the other side, "wait in the hallway, we've got to get rid of the Supreme Court issue first."

Here is a situation that exerts direct pressure on Congress to pass the Roosevelt court bill. Farmers want dust control, crop control, federal irrigation aid—and the reply comes, "wait for the court issue."

Labor wants hour and wage regulation, a child labor ban, slum clearance—and the reply comes, "Wait for the court issue."

The same is true right down the line. It is not certain that the Administration is actually blocking any general legislation which has run the gantlet of committees, but at least it is not pressing its own big program.

At the same time it is trumpeting from the tops of the monumental Greek temple-type government offices that line Constitution Avenue, the praises of the big program that it wants passed; wants passed, that is, if the Supreme Court issue is enacted.

Maryland Lawmakers Study Contingencies In Child Labor Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9—A plea by more than a score of civic, social, religious and labor organizations for ratification of the federal child labor amendment by Maryland is before the Legislature here today. Before any action is taken, however, opponents of the measure will be accorded a hearing.

Friends of ratification center their arguments chiefly on that the Federal Government must have power to protect humane employers in Maryland and other states from unfair competition arising in states which permit the exploitation of children. It was declared that there were serious loopholes in Maryland labor laws and that action by the Federal Government would make the legal framework more effective.

The question of abuse of the power by the Federal Government was raised by members of the committee. R. C. Lamb, representing the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers, replied that there was every indication that members of Congress would be just as responsible in such matters as those elected to state legislatures, and that so far no state legislature has ever attempted to restrict the right of children to perform jobs around their home.

Radio Priest Assails Plan

DETROIT, March 9 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin told a radio audience Sunday that President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan threatened "the passing of a nation."

"I fear greatly," he said, "that this Constitution of which we speak, and on which we have come to rely so much, has the possibility facing it, this month or next month, of being relegated to museums, incarcerated in libraries and regarded by our children as having passed out of existence." He said the Constitution belonged to "We, the people," and that neither executive nor legislature had the right to amend it.

Tax Relief Voted For Homesteaders By Iowa Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 9—The movement to transform more tenants into property owners received a boost in Iowa with the recent passage by the State Legislature of a law providing tax relief for owners who occupy their homesteads.

The new measure, which was approved by the Senate without a dissenting vote and which passed the House with only two opposition ballots, reallocates receipts from the state income and sales taxes as follows: $5,500,000 for payment of old age pensions; $2,000,000 for poor relief; $500,000 for administration costs and the remainder, estimated at $10,000,000, for property tax refunds to homesteaders.

The fundamental difference between the new law and the one it supersedes is that owners of commercial property, including rented and vacant property, will not receive property tax rebates. These benefits will be limited solely to owners who occupy their homesteads.

A city homestead is defined in Iowa as a house and a half acre. Of these there are 206,500 in the State, with an average valuation of $1461. Iowa country homesteads, defined as a house and 40 acres, number 111,800, with an average valuation of $2013.

Homestead rebates are limited to the first $2500 assessed valuation of a property, and no owner could secure a larger rebate than his total property tax he had paid. Only in districts levying a property tax of 25 mills or less could a homestead receive a refund of the entire amount he had paid. In districts levying more than 25 mills, homestead owners could secure funds only up to that point. This provision was insisted upon by rural members of the Legislature to prevent homestead owners living in high tax rate cities from securing unduly large rebates.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

spite the powers' refusal to recognize it, and it will be seen that only a maximum of honesty on the part of the non-interventionist states can enable the control plan to work.

The question asked, therefore, is whether the scrap-of-paper atmosphere which characterized the opening eight months of the Spanish revolution has really come to an end. If not, it is believed the control scheme will merely be a waste of public money at an estimated rate of £900,000 yearly.

Meanwhile, however, there are admittedly some signs that those countries which have been most active in intervention are anxious to draw in their horns. Italy, for instance, has been quick to deny that she has been landing more "volunteers."

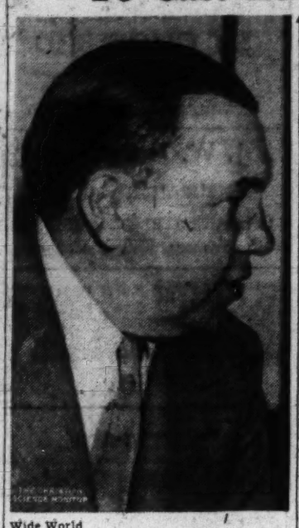
The International Non-Intervention Committee is planning to attempt the withdrawal of all foreigners from both sides. The task is even harder than stopping supplies from reaching Spain, since those who have gone there to fight for an ideal are not expected to listen to threats of what will be done to them when they go home.

The effort, however, is to be made as soon as a number of minor details have been settled, such as how control is to be applied to the Canary Islands and how Germany is to pay her share of the control of operation—whether in marks, in a negotiable foreign currency, or in goods.

Thus the tendency here is to wait and see, rather than to hail yesterday's decision as a great achievement.

However, there is certainly an atmosphere of hopeful expectation today, contrasting favorably with the feeling of tension which existed when the committee first began its labors.

Hurja, Oracle of Politics, To Cast Lot With Business



Wide World

Emil Hurja

Democratic Leader Says He Will Go Back to Business

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Emil Hurja, who called the turn on three elections for the Democratic National Committee, is going back to private business.

The gentle-voiced expert in prophecy and patronage, who volunteered his services to James A. Farley, in 1932, said today he would quit politics within 60 days. Friends reported he would go to work for a New York insurance firm.

Mr. Hurja achieved a reputation as a political analyst by predicting:

That Franklin D. Roosevelt would win in 1932.

That the Democrats would gain new seats in Congress in 1934.

That Alfred M. Landon would be the 1936 Republican candidate.

That President Roosevelt would be re-elected.

His method?

"When you begin to forecast elections, pluralities mean little. It's the percentage of the vote the party polled that counts," he once said.

"Politics is a matter of geography."

Once, at least, Mr. Hurja underestimated the Democratic strength. The day before the 1936 election he showed friends a "pessimists' poll" giving 364 "sure" electoral votes to Roosevelt and 167 to Landon.

Actually the President received all but eight—a figure which Mr. Farley hit upon in his own prediction.

The robust, heavy-jawed Finn applied to politics the same impersonal attitude, fortified by myriad graphs and charts, which he learned in analyzing mines and oil properties in Texas and later on Wall street.

Once the 1932 election was won, he became Farley's right-hand man, handling patronage affairs in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and later in the Interior Department and the Public Works Administration.

Mr. Hurja went into the statistical business, and thence into politics, through newspaper work in Texas. His collection of 200 portraits of Andrew Jackson is his greatest pride.

Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign arms agents fleeing from Bolivian justice, have inflamed the caption-writers, and it is now more than doubtful whether the Toro Government will be able to provide a climax worthy of the drama it has set in motion.

Charge of 'Dud' Goods

The incarcerated Britons are partners in the La Paz firm of Ashton & Webster, general merchants, promoters of national industries and agents for foreign aviation and arms manufacturers. Both have been imprisoned for more than a fortnight while the case against them is being built up by fiscal lawyers. Apparently, there are three charges:

(1) Excessive prices.

(2) Connection with the Hugh S. Wells air squadron, held up in Peru when the Department of State intervened from Washington.

(3) Involving a European arms contract.

One of the charges specifically identifies them as agents of Curtiss-Wright and the American Armaments Corporation.

Whatever results from the trial of the Britons or the activities of the local commission, a dangerous state of feeling has been aroused by suggestions that Bolivian soldiers have not been able adequately to defend themselves with "dud" guns and ammunition allegedly supplied by profiteering foreign firms, in the Gran Chaco war with Paraguay. The returned soldier "heroes," headed by Colonel Toro, who seized power after the disillusions of war, may have intended primarily to discredit their predecessors in the Salamanca and Tejada Sorzano ministries. It is believed they may also have framed the commission as a reply to the allegedly harsh terms inflicted by arms manufacturers on Bolivia when she had to send "cash with order" during the war.

Nye Disclosures Take Effect

Although censorship only permits a few reports to trickle over the frontier, Chilean interest has been stimulated, as recent joint investigations by the Washington and Santiago Governments established that there had been contraband arms traffic through the northern port of Arica during the Chaco strife. Since the Nye Commission started disclosures, Government departments and officials have been jumpy throughout South America, always fearing that ultimately something will "come out" to upset continental equilibrium.

The newspapers, however, have gradually veered round to welcome commissions and publicity, believing the air will be cleared and war promotion and operation made more difficult. At first, in the early days of the Nye disclosures, they were inclined to resent public naming of governments, firms and personalities linked with arms deals. Now they praise publicity, recognizing that it is a guarantee for peace and cleaner conduct of foreign policy. National defense estimates and arms tenders have received much closer scrutiny in Parliament and press in several South American countries since commission publicity began.

South Carolina Judges Face Retirement Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In a proposal embodied in a joint resolution authored by State Representatives John D. Long of Union, and John A. May of Aiken, State Supreme Court judges would be retired at the age of 70.

The measure would call for a constitutional amendment, and, if adopted by the electorate, the judges would retire on pension upon reaching three score and ten. However, a judge might continue on the bench after 70, if he chose, provided the General Assembly found him mentally and physically able to do so.

New Jersey Town Prepares to Test Townsend Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERGENFIELD, N. J., March 9—An era of frenzied purchasing loomed today in this commuters' village of 9000 persons as members of the Bergenfield Townsend Club solicited $200 with which to make a practical test of the California physician's plan to establish prosperity by compulsory spending of pensions.

As was the case with similar experiments in the Pacific Northwest recently, the $200 trial pension will be bestowed upon a single person with the understanding that he spend the entire amount in the community during the ensuing month. Money marked for the purpose will be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent every time it enters into a transaction, and proceeds of the tax are expected to redeem the original sum.

Mayor Frank L. Jones and other public officials stressed their interest in the program and voiced the opinion that whatever the outcome of the test, it was sure to bring much free advertising to Bergenfield. Practically everyone in the community expressed a willingness to carry out the plan.

Evidence of co-operation was encouraging to L. F. Heilman, who is credited with originating the project here and who was selected by the Townsend Club as chairman of the test. James M. Wisley, executive officer of the Bergenfield National Bank, has voiced interest in the plan, and, lending further community interest, sponsors of the scheme announced they would try to raise the $200 by popular subscription and select the "pensioner" from among the subscribers.

Plea for Youth Is Voiced By Mrs. Roosevelt in Texas

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, March 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered her first Texas lecture in a tour of the southwest yesterday and left for Fort Worth with her son, Elliott, in whose home she will visit.

A plea for youth was the theme of her talk at Sam Houston State Teachers' College. She was introduced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, a graduate in the first class at the college, as "flaming evangel for the brotherhood of man, the sisterhood of women, and peace."

Senate Committee Splits

(Continued from Page 1)

doubts and ambiguity of the situation it has aroused.

First witness will be Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who is known in the capital to have been instrumental in formulating the supplementary Supreme Court judges' idea. Mr. Cummings is responsible also for the argument that Federal Court judges are overworked and their dockets congested, a contention which has brought sharp denials from lawyers. Conservatives on the Judiciary Committee are believed to be eager to have a chance to question Mr. Cummings with the gloves off, and the predilections of the rival Senators will come promptly into the open.

The Present Batting Order

Members of the Judiciary Committee listed as favorable to the Roosevelt plan follow:

Henry F. Ashurst (D), Arizona, chairman.

Matthew M. Neely (D), West Virginia.

M. M. Logan (D), Kentucky.

Carl A. Hatch (D), New Mexico.

Key Pittman (D), Nevada.

George W. Norris (Ind. Republican), Nebraska.

Those listed as unfavorable are:

William H. King (D), Utah.

Frederick Van Nuys (D), Indiana.

Edward R. Burke (D), Nebraska.

Tom Connally (D), Texas.

William E. Borah (R), Idaho.

Warren R. Austin (R), Vermont.

Frederick Steiwer (R), Oregon.

Of the five non-committal Senators, who follow, all are Democrats and nearly all are privately listed by Washington correspondents as leaning to the Roosevelt side:

Pat McCarran (D), Nevada.

William H. Dieterich (D), Illinois.

George McGill (D), Kansas.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming.

James H. Hughes (D), Delaware.

Hope to Keep It Nonpartisan

The Judiciary Committee is jammed with members who have taken or intend to take an active part in the Supreme Court fight. Following the Republican strategy of keeping the issue nonpartisan, two of the three regular Republicans on the committee, Senators Austin and Steiwer, may stay in the background at the outset, though no party ties have ever proved very strong in holding back Senator Borah.

The Democratic opponents are vigorous enough to make up for any Republican reticence. Indeed, Senators Burke and Van Nuys have been at the very forefront of the opposition. Also Senators Connally and King have looked upon the matter disapprovingly and are expected to present objections to the project, but in a tone mollified by their general support for New Deal policies.

On the other side, Senator Ashurst has the duty of guiding the discussion, and now favors the Roosevelt plan, although he was specifically on record during the 1936 campaign as rejecting any such proposal. Perhaps the strongest advocate of the plan in the committee will be Senator Norris, who is a New Dealer though not a Democrat. He has no great love for Mr. Cummings, however.

Advocates of the reorganization will be heard first. Then, on Monday, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana will open the opposition case. Officials of the Grange, including Louis J. Taber, will be called Tuesday under present plans, and Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota will also speak. For Wednesday the opposition is trying to get Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Raymond Moley, now an opponent, but formerly a member of the President's "Brain Trust."

Others sought by the opposition as witnesses include Norman Hapgood, Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Roy W. Howard, newspaper publisher, and a group of church leaders.

Fusion Demands New York Reform Of County Offices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Demanding immediate reorganization of county government in New York City, Fusion party leaders today charged the Board of Aldermen with responsibility for "deliberate sabotage" of the county reform program.

Party leaders recalled that in the 1935 election, New York City voters approved by a large majority an amendment granting powers to the Municipal Assembly to reorganize county offices save those of county clerks, district attorneys and judges, but that positive action on the mandate had been persistently delayed.

"Students of government and civic affairs are in unanimous agreement that the archaic overlapping county units within New York City should be reorganized so that a needless burden is lifted from the shoulders of already overburdened taxpayers," the Fusion announcement says.

County offices in the five counties within New York City, Fusion leaders held, were grossly over-manned and operated at the taxpayer's expense for the convenience of political wheelhorses.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

sissippi and Ohio river valleys demonstrated the wisdom of such expenditures but also proved that the undertaking is not yet complete.

Under petroleum regulation, a small beginning has been made toward stopping reckless overproduction and consequent waste of oil and natural gas.

New Farm Program

Through the farm program, the Department of Agriculture has persuaded farmers to build up the fertility of their soil. A land-use planning program has furnished the Government with its first real inventory of the nation's land resources, enabling it to locate problem areas.

Some 9,000,000 acres unsuited to farming have been bought up by the Resettlement Administration and are being turned into parks, forests, erosion-control projects and wild-life refuges.

The committee on farm tenancy recently advised the President that there are approximately 100,000,000 acres of such land that should be bought up and put to constructive use.

For the first time, the Federal Government is carrying on an experiment to discover how the resources of an entire region may be developed for the use of all the people. An area embracing more than 20,000,000 acres in the Tennessee Valley, a region favored by nature, but characterized by low average income, was chosen for the experiment.

As a part of the plant, the famous government-owned hydroelectric plant at Muscle Shoals was turned over to a publicly owned authority with an admonition to hasten the time when electricity could be widely used at low rates to make every home in the area more convenient and comfortable. This aim has been delayed by a long-drawn-out controversy over government competition with private industry. Private power companies already operating in the area have attempted to hold back the spread of public powers because they view the TVA as an opening wedge for socialization of the entire power industry.

Remedies Outlined

Prior to 1933, there were few examples of state-wide planning work in the country. Soon after President Roosevelt came into office he set up a National Resource Board, chiefly to give advice on public works planning in relation to natural resources. Since then the board has issued numerous reports calling public attention to the various phases of the resource problem and outlining possible remedies.

The federal committee has succeeded in getting 35 states to pass legislation on a continuing basis. In most of the remaining states, planning is now going forward on a temporary basis. In a number of instances where planning problems have gone beyond state lines, regional or interstate groups have been organized.

Thus far, the Supreme Court has not questioned the constitutionality of any federal endeavor looking toward the conservation of natural resources, but President Roosevelt has a suspicion that it may some day. In his speech at the victory dinner of the Democrats last week, he declared, "We shall never be safe in our lives, in our property or in the heritage of our soil until we have somehow made the interstate commerce clause conversant with the habits of the Ohio River and the dust bowl."

When the President was asked afterward in what way the courts had held up flood control, he referred his inquirer to a TVA court case relating primarily to water power. Evidently the President combines the two in his thinking. Most flood-control dams are also being designed to yield hydroelectric power so they will be self-liquidating at least in part. But the success of the Mississippi River floodways and the Miami Conservancy District, which has repeatedly saved Dayton from a recurrence of its disastrous flood, proves that in some cases flood control pays for itself even when not linked with power generation.

Great Plains Program

Two important reports of the National Resources Committee recently sent to Congress give some indication of work remaining to be done. One recommended a long-time plan for essential readjustment in the economy of the Great Plains drought area where relief costs have been way out of proportion to the rest of the country in recent years. The committee held out a promise that this drought-burned strip stretching from North Dakota to the Panhandle of Texas may bloom again if man makes his peace with nature, but it warned that there are some 15,000,000 acres in this territory alone that should no longer be plowed. It advised the removal of farmers from this land if necessary. Other far-reaching proposals for the area included state zoning of rural territory in order to give permanence and stability to land improvement and conservation, revision of local taxing systems to take into account income from land, development of small irrigation systems under federal direction and enlargement of farms too small for efficient operation.

The second report called for a six-year public works program with water conservation as its central theme. Flood-control projects were outlined for all major rivers in the United States. The committee recommended the linking of such projects with power development, improved sanitation, enhancement of recreational facilities and improved navigation. Otherwise, it was said, flood damage might be cheaper than the cost of control.

The Federal Government is leading the way toward conservation and planned use of natural resources. It has no intention of doing the whole job. There is considerable question whether it could under the Constitution.

When there are floods and dust-storms, Americans express amazement that such things can happen at their front door. But their zeal for correcting the conditions causing such catastrophes often wanes with the emergency.

The problem of conservationists is to keep the people so aroused that they will be willing to spend the enormous sums the job will cost over a long period of years, and if they are owners of land or some other natural resource, to do their part in reversing the destructive process of many decades.

South Carolina Women Want Court Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—As the result of a dinner party discussion of the President's plans to revise the personnel of the United States Supreme Court, a group of Charleston society women are bombarding South Carolina Congressmen with daily petitions to maintain the status of the nation's highest judiciary as a "national bulwark against the fatal radicalism now menacing the country."

Already the second daily petition has gone forward to the two Senators and six Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, containing more than 160 signatures secured in 24 hours.

South Carolina House Denies Byrnes Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Corroboration of Senator James F. Byrnes' support of President Roosevelt's plans for revising the United States Supreme Court was denied by the House of Representatives when it refused to adopt the junior Senator's resolution requesting direct approval of the proposed reorganization.

At the same session the upper chamber adopted a resolution introduced by Representative Adams of Richland, authorizing the appointment of a legislative commission to provide for participation of South Carolina in the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of the United States Constitution.

Virginia Governor Names Oldest Applicant Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 9—Apparently Gov. George C. Peery of Virginia does not entertain views in regard to the judiciary that harmonize with those of President Roosevelt.

When the Virginia Executive filled a vacancy in the Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit of this State, he selected a man 66 years of age. There were applicants aged, respectively, 35, 45 and 50.

All were well qualified, but Governor Peery, in selecting Judge A. A. Skeen, of Clintwood, explained that Judge Skeen was a man of mature years which carried with them experience.

Faster Trains Planned

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, in a joint announcement yesterday, said their best trains operating between New York and Chicago would be outfitted with newly-designed lounge, sleeping and observation cars and their schedules would be speeded up.

Co-operatives Viewed as Aid In Ending Social Injustices

(Continued from Page 1)

said. "But it does appear to be a means for organizing business on the basis of Christian brotherhood."

The Fellowship, as Dr. Kirkpatrick sees it, is a liaison agency between the churches and the consumer co-operatives. Having no official connection with either, it can give its services to both freely.

It is an outgrowth, he explained, of the interest aroused by the visit of the Japanese religious leader and social reformer, Tohohiko Kagawa, to this country last year.

"More than half a million people heard Kagawa speak," said Dr. Kirkpatrick. "Many more listened to him on the radio. His appeal for the application of Christian fundamentals to economic life led to a demand for action along these lines.

"While he was still in this country, some 30 or 40 people of many denominations, including officers of denominational agencies, met in Chicago to consider what should be done to make the most of the tremendous forces set in motion by Kagawa."

A committee headed by Dr. Kirkpatrick, then head of the department of Epworth League and Young People's work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made their recommendations. The Christian Co-operative Fellowship was the result.

It was decided that it should be wholly unofficial. Its leaders recognize that there is a wide difference of opinion among members of Protestant churches on economic matters.

Many prominent liberals in the Protestant churches appear on the fellowship's executive committee. The fellowship is supported mainly by dues, now being paid by about 450 people.

The immediate program of work calls for conferences and publication. Arrangements are being made for regional conferences this summer, to bring together members of the fellowship and leaders in the co-operative movement. At the same time, work is going forward on preparation of articles for the religious press and for issuance by the Chicago office.

Formation of local units is being encouraged. Dr. Kirkpatrick reports activity to this end in Seattle, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Lincoln, Omaha, Des Moines, Springfield, Ill., Nashville, Milwaukee and Columbus. Some of these cities have units already functioning, as Seattle, with 100 or more members.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Soap-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. M-13, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

SOLID mahogany piano, rosewood border, brass inlay, all hand made; over 125 years old; also, Carver chair, 300 years old. Box J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOR non-drinking couple, no pets: Brooklyn Heights; four-room fireplaces; harbor view; modern; convenient; $110. Hanover 2-0259, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux, near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumery for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

POSITION available for young man in office of country club; must be of good appearance with ability to meet people; knowledge of bookkeeping essential; please do not apply unless you have the above qualifications. For interview, address Box 329, Summit, New Jersey.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman, Christian Scientist, as companion; also assist in household duties. Write Box G-5, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS—SILVER—JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 119 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.).

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL home in exclusive section offers board and room with private lavatory; to elderly people. Write or phone A. ERICKSON, 126 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4-4321.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, gorgeous colors (samples, prices upon request); your inspection invited. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison, Ave., N. Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4242.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—Experienced in merchandising and buying of furniture, rugs and upholstering, desires connection with reliable firm; best of references. Write Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on the advertising and graphic arts trade to sell Artists' Rubber Cement as a sideline in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.; commission. S. S. KORBER CEMENT CO., 2434 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housewerker (colored), 6 mornings, part time, plain cooking, business couple. PEETS, 11 Mt. Morris Park West (cor. 124th), N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7060. Ask for Studios 36th floor.

VOICE specialist, Elizabeth Kriger guarantees to improve adults' and children's singing or speaking voices for professional or cultural purposes; foreign accents eliminated; impediments corrected; record of voice made at beginning of course, then at intervals, to watch own progress; moderate fee. Phone secretary, BU. 7-3355, New York City, for free audition.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., N. Y. C., Room 503, Chick. 4-4408.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. and C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 2½ guineas Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIEN.

BOURNEMOUTH CRAIGLEITH
DERBY ROAD
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH ARNCOTT HALL
POOLE ROAD
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea. beach huts inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH COURTREES
CRESCENT ROAD
Guest house overlooking gardens, tennis courts, near reading room; from 2 gns. Phone 8087

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 2782 MRS P H BENN

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernised, Central Heating, Hot and Cold Water, Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Bouthbourne 1644

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs Monk Tel S'bourne 1180.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel. 364611.

BRIGHTON, Richmond Private Hotel, Montpelier Rd. (Brighton 5674)—H. and C., bedrooms; minute sea; gas fires; central heating; from 2 gns.

CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; under personal supervision.

EASTBOURNE SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE—Guest house, quiet, comfortable, two minutes from sea, Devonshire Park. MRS. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046.

FOWEY CORNWALL. GREEN BANK HOTEL—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea; H. and C., electric fires. Tariff, J. F CROWLEY. Phone 63

HARROGATE, The Claremont—First class private hotel, 1 min. Christian Science church, garage near, A. A. and R. A. C.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

LAKE DISTRICT — Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Board residence; good open situation; hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainriggs, Grasmere Board residence; charming position, facing lake; all conveniences; terms moderate.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss P. E. Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere. Board residence; all conveniences, quiet situation; on bus route.

LEAS HOTEL, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex—Facing sea, rock gardens; excellent cuisine, H. and C., gas fires; 55 mins. from London. Phone Proprietress, Southend 2718.

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension ft. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath ft. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
CROMWELL COURT
143-145, Cromwell-road, S. Ken. S. W. 7
Redecorated and Modernised throughout by the New Management. All public rooms including two delightful lounges, Dance and Recreation Room on ground floor. Real Comfort in Delightful Surroundings. H. and C., Gas Fires and P. O. 'phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns wkly., 10/6 Dly., Bed, Bath and Breakfast 7/6. Special Permanent Rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath, 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
A Christian Science church near by
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LONDON—WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
81/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0626
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns Write for tariff.

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W.2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

LONDON
EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL
31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Pro. 3397. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, Sussex Lodge, 10 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead 1933—Exceedingly quiet, good table, central heating, hot and cold water, basins in every room, gas fires; overseas visitors welcomed; terms from 3 gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 11 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 42/- Resident proprietors

Tel. Liv. 3262. London. Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable.
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms Brochure on Request

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

Minehead
THE GRANVILLE
Blenheim Gardens
Ideal situation, hot and cold running water; excellent cooking and service. Tel: 491.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage, 58-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 809 Jesmond.

ENGLAND (Continued)

KILMOUTH, S. DEVON, Woodlands Hotel—Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage Under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHPORT—DUNVOWAN PRIVATE HOTEL, 47, PROMENADE—CLOSE TO PIER AND FLORAL HALL; HOT AND COLD WATER AND ELECTRIC FIRES IN BEDROOMS; GARAGE ONE MINUTE; FROM 5/- PER DAY TEL. 2737

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel, Promenade; R. A. C. A. A.; Central Heating, Lift, Sun Lounge, Orchestra, Dancing Golf Garage. Tel. 4141; Grams, Marine.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Lime Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables moderate terms.

WOOLACOMBE, Devon., Watersmeet Hotel—Charmingly situated sunny aspect adjoining beach and sea, ballroom, h. and c. running water, cent. heating, garage. Prop. Mrs. Chugg.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—HOTEL ST. GOTTHARD
Bubenbergplatz

ERHOLUNGSHEIM ABENDRUH ZURICH
You will find a quiet, restful home with Frau J. Lang-Ott.
HADLAUBSTRASSE 135 TEL. 64.181

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view, PURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St

HOUSES TO LET

LANCASHIRE—Comfortably furnished modern-semi, 3 beds, 2 entertaining, etc. (every convenience); to let from May to end of September; low rental to careful tenants; part-time maid if desired. 138 Nicolas Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, England. 'Phone Chorlton 1259.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Stay country house lovely Border country; fishing; delightful drives, walks; golf half hour drive; 3½ gns. weekly. Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler. Tel. Millfield 17.

POST WANTED

LUBRICANTS
Engineer-Sales Manager, aged 42, competent organiser and sales increaser, seeks post with firm anxious to develop this side of their business. Advertiser is now and for past 14 years engaged with big American Co. in many parts of Britain. Box W-657, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

SURREY—Required for September, assistant mistress to teach Botany to School Certificate standard, elementary Science and subsidiary Mathematics or History; Burnham scale; government pension scheme. Apply Principal, Claremont, Esher.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR SALE, £2000, or rent, £130, St. David's College, Old Colwyn, N. Wales. Overlooking entire sweep of Bay. Suitable for Christian Science House. 17 rooms, ¾ acre ground.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

Don't Miss the
SPRING FASHIONS DISPLAY at
ROBBS
THE HUB OF WIRRAL
All that is newest and most attractive in Coats, Suits, Morning and Afternoon Frocks, Millinery, Sportswear and Blouses

You'll Be Delighted with
ROBB BROS. LTD.
Luxurious New
HAIRDRESSING SALON
Eight Cubicles—Modern Methods
PERMANENT WAVES from 21/-
Tel.: 353 B'head

CHAS. STEPHENS
UNDERTAKER
Head Office: 44 Conway Street
Also in Liverpool
Cars available for "Weddings" and "Trips"

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

PLANE TREE CAFE
LIMITED
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
Restaurant and Tea Lounge
The Cafe with Character and Charm R. A. C. appointed.
TELEPHONE 314

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

BURN BINNINGS COAL
HEAD OFFICE
52 English Street, Carlisle
Depots at Penrith, Keswick, Lazonby, etc. Stocks of all kinds of fuel.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CUMBERLAND (Continued)

CARLISLE (Continued)

BULLOUGHS OF CARLISLE
Fur and Fashion Specialists of Repute
High Class Household Furnishers
Castle St. Phone 413 Carlisle

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

Make
RANBY'S
The New Store
YOUR Fashion Centre
Victoria Street Derby

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1271

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
AGENTS FOR
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Telephone 1127 91 ST. PETER'S ST.

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

WIRELESS
PHILCO, FERRANTI, EKCO, etc.
All wave sets. Accumulators correctly charged
A. F. HANSON
2 and 4, Brinkburn Ave. Tel. 71876
(Our Grocery and Provision Department still maintained)

Estelle
Ladies' and Children's Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
78. Coatsworth Road, Gateshead. Tel. 72083
also 8. Coast Road, Wallsend. Tel. Wallsend 63382
Efficient Staff at your service

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
Everything in Ladies' Wear
441, Durham Road, Low Fell
Tel. 76993

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

T. H. DOBIE & CO.
Glass and China Merchants
Representing All the Leading Manufacturers
68 Stramongate and Allhallows Lane, Kendal. Phone 396

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

H. E. HARVEY
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FRUITERER
HEINZ PRODUCTS SMEDLEY'S PEAS
Best Dried Fish—Also Oysters From Certified Beds. Orders Delivered Daily.
64 ABBEY STREET TEL. 2961

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROTHERS
Special Spring Show of the NEWEST TWEEDS
Beautiful Colours
Coats, Costumes and Three Pieces
8-12. CHURCH ST. Tel. 2568

BOLTON

Elaine
Ladies' Hairdressing
"Macdonald" Steamwave 21/-
"Gallia" Wave 15/-
15a Knowsley Street Tel. 2247

BOLTON SAVINGS BANK
2½% Interest and Government Security
HEAD OFFICE HOTEL ST.

Lovely Easter Flowers
GODFROY'S
Floral Artists
Market Hall Tel. 1345

John Read
BOOKSELLER
11 NEWPORT STREET

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE

BURNLEY

GEORGE DALE
High Class Family Butcher
English Meat Only
Orders Delivered to Any Part of the District
TELEPHONE 3728

LANCASHIRE (Continued)

BURNLEY (Continued)

J. A. FOULDS & SONS
Makers of High-class Furniture, Etc.
WORKS: Old Hall Street SHOWROOMS: Queen Victoria Rd.
BURNLEY
Also at 46 Railway Street, Nelson Tel. 2367

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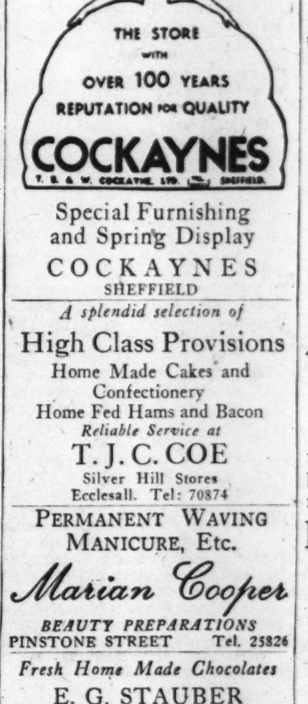

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We stand for perfection in quality and service.
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Dine at
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Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
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Specialists in Women's Exclusive Sportswear for Every Sporting Occasion
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To those interested we invite an inspection of our up-to-date showrooms. All our furniture is of high-grade quality—guaranteed to give satisfaction and quoted at keenest prices.
We do not do the Installment System.
4 ft. Figured Walnut Suite consisting of Wardrobe with interior mirror. Low Dressing Chest, with three long drawers, reflex mirrors. Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
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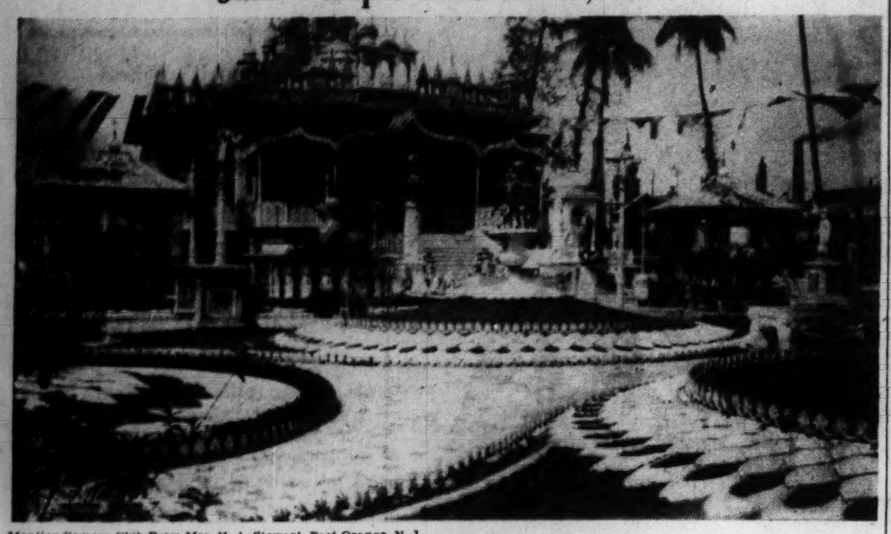

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. H. A. Stewart, East Orange, N. J.

Ornate Architecture in the Land of Teeming Millions

Lines About Leaders—60

By a Staff Artist

Aristide Briand

(1862-1932)

ARISTIDE BRIAND was a devoted French apostle of peace.
He was the son of a modest innkeeper of Nantes in Brittany.
As a boy he proved so gifted that a stranger sent him to college.
Once a visitor called for the best student of the institution.
Briand was introduced, and found himself before Jules Verne.
Thenceforth the celebrated writer entertained him each week.
The youth was alert to the wretched conditions of the people.
He realized how impossible it was for them to obtain justice.
He rapidly turned to the study of law to become their defender.
Paris, the big city, would be the battleground of his dreams.

WHEN in the capital Briand set to work without interruption.
His keenness quickly brought him into great prominence.
The day arrived when he occupied a seat among the Deputies.
His first speech in the French Parliament caused a sensation.
Referring to the workers' salary, he declared vehemently: "To these millions of unknown men who work, who slave for you, the public owes a tremendous debt and that debt must be paid."
From another those words would have passed for revolutionary.
But from such a man they brought about tremendous applause.
In 1909 he was the first Socialist Prime Minister of France.

BRIAND was not in office when the World War broke out.
But in 1915 the country resorted to his competence again.
"Peace!" he cried from the tribune, without hesitation.
Yet it must be a peace based on the rebuilding of Europe.
A work of international co-operation began to take place.
Then disagreements arose which forced the Premier to resign.
And he turned his thoughts to the great task of the future.

THE Versailles Treaty was signed with Briand out of office.
Becoming Premier again, he worked for the League of Nations.
In 1925, the League had expanded to some 50 memberships.
However, it was not complete; for, so far, Germany was missing.
At the end he arranged an interview with Doctor Luther.
The two found themselves sitting at a table. Briand asked:
"Can't I be a good Frenchman and a good European?"
"Can't you be a good German and think of the rest of Europe?"
This moved Luther, and it gave rise to the Locarno Treaty.
But the greatest manifestation for peace was yet to come.
The American idea of outlawing war had gradually unfolded.
The Kellogg-Briand Pact fulfilled this glorious anticipation.

TO BRIAND the League was not the final answer, however.
Europe should be turned into a Republic of United States.
"Have you started a plan?" somebody then inquired of him.
"It does not have to be started," retorted the statesman. "It has already begun. Every day strengthens the link between countries which are growing accustomed to the idea of co-operation."
"Will universal peace ever be attained?" asked someone else.
"Yes, it will," he said, "because peace exemplifies reality."
It was not given to Briand to remain longer on this earth.
But these favorite words of his remain to stir many a heart:
"My friends, let us take each day just one step toward peace."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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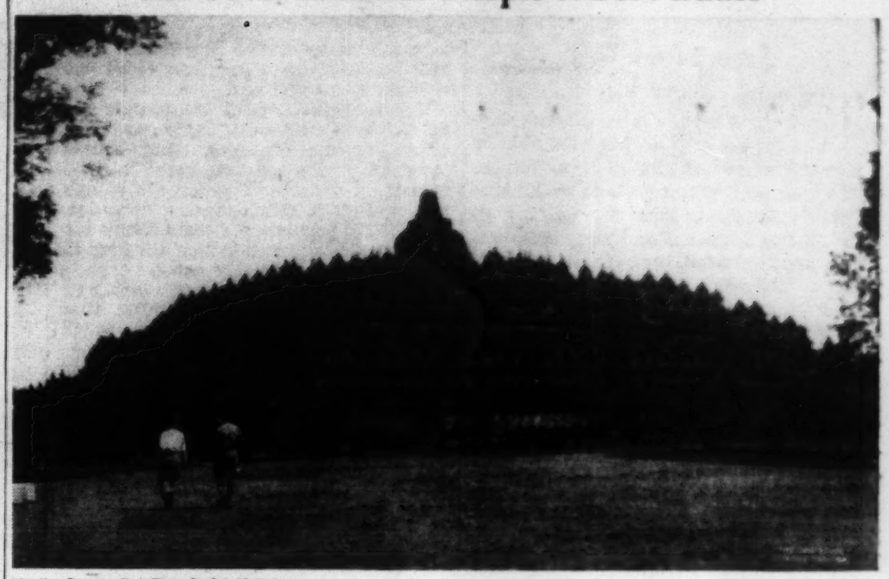
The Great Buddhist Temple of Boro Budor



Monitor Camera Club From Beulah M. Robart

This Temple Is Considered to Be One of the Architectural Marvels of the World

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 94 of a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 94

O Lord, How Long!

(Wisdom Literature.)

There are three psalms which echo the great problem of the wisdom writers, the prosperity of the wicked. Over and over in the Proverbs are found couplets of this order:

"Blessings are upon the head of the just:
But violence covereth the mouth of the wicked."
"The righteous shall never be removed:
But the wicked shall not inhabit the earth."

And yet, in daily living, the evidence seemed to point to prosperity for the wicked, those who were neglectful of their duty to God and indifferent to right living. What was the mystery? How could those prosper who were so evidently not righteous? This problem evidently was not settled in the days of the wisdom writers, but they did not hesitate to grapple with it in their effort to solve it.

Psalm 94 opens with a plea for justice to be lifted up, to render to the proud their desert, and the question is asked: "How long shall the wicked triumph?"

In enumerating their misdeeds, their prating and arrogance and boasting that "the Lord shall not see . . . it," the psalmist accuses them of great foolishness if they do not see that the creator is cognizant of his creation:

"He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?
He that formed the eye, shall he not see?"

In a note of comfort to those who are the victims of oppression the psalmist assures them that the Lord will not cast off his people, neither forsake his inheritance; justice will be to the righteous!

The second theme (v. 16) asks who will be the champion of God's people. And the answer comes back:

"Unless the Lord had been my help,
My soul had almost dwelt in silence."

But the third theme (v. 20) is a protest: Does organized wrong (the throne of iniquity) have God on its side? And the answer admits that it would appear so to outward sight; but judgment is near, for the Lord "shall cut them off in their own wickedness."

Children's Corner

A Triumph for Horse

It would soon be dark in Farmer Ben's big barn, for the days had been lengthening for some time. Although it was not spring, there had been some quite warm days one after another, so that Reginald Robin, who lived in the barn all winter, had been out and about almost as if spring had really come.

Now he swung on the clothesline that Farmer Ben had thoughtfully put up for him from one side of the barn to the other, although, of course, nobody would ever hang any wash on it. For one thing, nobody ever hangs the wash in a barn, and for another, the clothesline was too high up. But it was a grand thing for Reginald Robin, to perch on, and, as everybody knows, robins enjoy perching on clotheslines. Farmer Ben had said, when he climbed down the ladder after putting it up, "Well there! I guess the little feller will like that," and so Reginald Robin had.

In their stalls Farmer Ben's calm capable cow and his stout strong horse ate their suppers and looked at the sunset out of the windows that Farmer Ben had thoughtfully made for them, and in his part of the barn Farmer Ben's plump pink pig ate his supper without looking at anything. Truth to tell, Farmer Ben's plump pink pig cared little for sunsets and a lot for supper.

Now and then the calm, capable cow heard the stout, strong horse laugh.

"What are you laughing at?" mooed the calm capable cow.

"I'm laughing, too," chirped Reginald Robin from the clothesline. "Only you don't hear me because I don't laugh very loud. I saw him."

"Laughing in his sleeve, as the humans say," grunted the plump pink pig. "Only he hasn't got any sleeve. What's the jolly joke, Reginald?"

"It was on Farmer Ben and the family automobile," chirped Reginald Robin.

"Ha-ha!" neighed the stout strong horse. "Where would that family automobile be now without me, Reginald Robin?"

"Stuck in the mud," chirped Reginald Robin.

"What are you two chirping and neighing about?" mooed the calm capable cow.

"What's the jolly joke?" grunted the plump pink pig.

"You tell them, Reginald," neighed the stout strong horse.

"This was what happened, Cow and Pig," chirped Reginald Robin. "Farmer Ben got out the family automobile to go somewhere, and of course all the dear children, Roger, Reuben, Robert, Harriet and Hyacinth, wanted to go with him. So in they piled and off they went. I flew along after, down the hill toward the village. There was a soft muddy spot at the bottom of the hill and there they stuck."

"Could not go any more," neighed the stout strong horse.

"The wheels went round all right," chirped Reginald Robin, "but they just went round and round in the same place. Well, after a while Farmer Ben stopped making the wheels go round and got out and tried to push the automobile. Then Roger got out and tried to help Papa. And then Reuben got out and tried to help Papa and Roger. And after another while Robert got out and tried to help Papa and Reuben and Roger. And then Harriet and Hyacinth got out, and tried to help

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Horse Gave a Good Long Pull

Papa and Roger and Reuben and Robert.

"That was where I came in," neighed the stout strong horse.

"So you did, so you did," chirped Reginald Robin. "The children got back in the automobile and Farmer Ben trudged up the hill and got Horse. And after he'd hitched Horse to the back of the automobile Horse gave one good long pull and the automobile came out of the mud."

Napoleon Appraises Washington

A new periodical work published in Edinburgh, gives the following incident: Bonaparte accompanied Mr. West, the great painter, to view the marbles in the Louvre. Pointing to the bust of Hannibal, he said he was the greatest man of all antiquity; then turning briskly to Mr. West, he added, and General Washington is the greatest of the moderns.—Weekly Visitor and Ladies' Museum (1819).

In Lighter Vein

Its Best Use

His play had been refused seven times, but he still kept turning up with it, re-written here and there. The eighth time the manager told him firmly that it was useless.

"But, sir," said the playwright, "is there no possible way you could put my farce on the stage?"

"Well," was the reply, "there's one way, but I don't know if you'd submit—"

"Oh, I'd submit!" he cried. "I'd submit to anything."

"Then," said the manager, "we'll grind it up and use it as a snowstorm."—Life, Australia.

—London Daily Mail

The boy who was sent to find a stick for his own chastisement: "I can't find one, but here's a stone you can throw at me."

The Unbeliever

"Figures can't lie," said the professor earnestly. "For instance, if one can build a house in 12 days, 12 men can build it in one."

"Yes?" interrupted a student. "Then 288 will build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, and 1,036,800 in one second. And I don't believe they could lay one brick in that time."

While the professor was still gasping, the smart "ready reckoner" went on:

"Again, if one ship can cross the Atlantic in six days, six ships can cross it in one day. I don't believe that either; so where's the truth in arithmetic?"

Then he sat down.—Montreal Star.

The Bird

The dutiful nephew took his dear old aunt to a football match. As the game progressed, things happened.

"And why," said the elderly lady eventually, "is that man walking away?"

"He's been sent off for a foul."

"Dear me, Bertie! Now is that what you mean by getting the bird?"—London Daily Herald.

A Little Down

"I hear," remarked Mrs. A——, "that that nice young Mrs. B—— got all her furniture on the hire-purchase."

"Yes," said Mrs. C——, "she is feathering her nest with a little down."—London Daily Herald.

Similar

Golfer: "My, it rained all day, and at noon the greens were in a deplorable state!"

Wife: "My, what a coincidence! The spinach I had today was so poor that I had to throw it away."

Hm-m!

He: "After all, I'm sure there is no place like home."

She: "Why, has something unpleasant happened at the club, dear?"

Daily Anecdote

The King's Temple

Narottam sat under the trees by the roadside and praised God, and all of the worshipers in the temple came to hear him.

The King beheld his empty temple and was sorely vexed. "Why do you depart from my temple and sit here in the dust preaching God's love?" he asked, standing before the holy man.

"Because God is not there in your temple," Narottam replied.

"Do you know," replied the King, "that I spent twenty millions in gold upon that edifice and consecrated it to God with costly rites?"

"Yes, yes," replied Narottam. "It was the year of the dread fire, when the homeless multitude stood before your door and cried vainly for charity. And God said, 'He who scorns to shelter his brothers would build my temple.' And God took His place with the shelterless under the trees."

Quotation for Today

WE TARNISH the splendor of our best actions by too often speaking of them.
—Blair

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Mich.

A woman who had recently lost her husband wished to repay, in a measure, some of the kindness a neighbor had shown to her in her bereavement. The neighbor was to entertain her bridge club and was rather upset because she had not the time to launder her curtains. The widow offered to take care of the task for her. Soon she returned the curtains, beautifully fresh, and sewed together at the top so that they could the more readily be hung.

The guests, of course, commented upon the neat appearance of the curtains. When the helper learned of this, an idea came to her. She needed in some way to increase the family budget. Why not advertise in the little neighborhood paper, which circulated among the better homes? This she did with surprising results from the beginning.

She has now worked up a profitable business, often earning as much as $50 a week.

As Browning said, "There shall never be one lost good."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A New York city reader adds the following contribution—a reference to a previous message in this column:

K. A. *CKHHUBKKO! WE BWNO UKP, DHGK. EKTL DYO ILNNLT MTUSNG GCKPHO IL KPT EKNNK.

Factual Figuring

To the number of United States Supreme Court justices who voted recently that the 1933 resolution prohibiting payment of obligations in gold applied to contracts for bullion as well as to coin ——; add the number of rods in a furlong ——; subtract the number of mills in a United States one-cent piece ——; multiply by the number of working hours a week provided for in the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act ——; and divide by the number of years of age of a Septugenarian ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Cleveland reader supplies this: Following the usual rules, change CORN to MEAL in 5 moves. A bit of grinding for you to do!

How Many Combinations?

This is supplied from New York City. Excluding pennies, how many different combinations of United States coins will make 30 cents?

Fun With Antonyms

The antonym for the first word has been checked in the usual manner. Try the others.

1	confident	insignificant	
2	translucent	frugal	
3	despotic	doubtful	1
4	dormant	concluding	
5	dexterous	sharp	
6	extraneous	opaque	
7	formidable	limited	
8	preliminary	active	
9	voracious	essential	
10	obtuse	awkward	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Friendship

When you see a friend slipping away from you, drop whatever you are doing and bring him back, for friendship is the one thing that you cannot afford to do without.—Whitsitt Imprint.

Brevities

New Yorker (Howard Brubaker): Our English friends are again working up a keen appetite for the Coronation ceremonies in May. Same, show, same place, new and enlarged cast.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: About the only kind of termites we seem able to control in this country are third termites.

Asheville Citizen-Observer: Are you well informed? Well, let's hear you name 10 members of the lower House of Congress.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: O. K. Hollywood! I'm with you, also. More and better crypts should be our motto.

Factual Figuring: 5 plus 40, minus 10, times 40, divided by 70, equals 20.

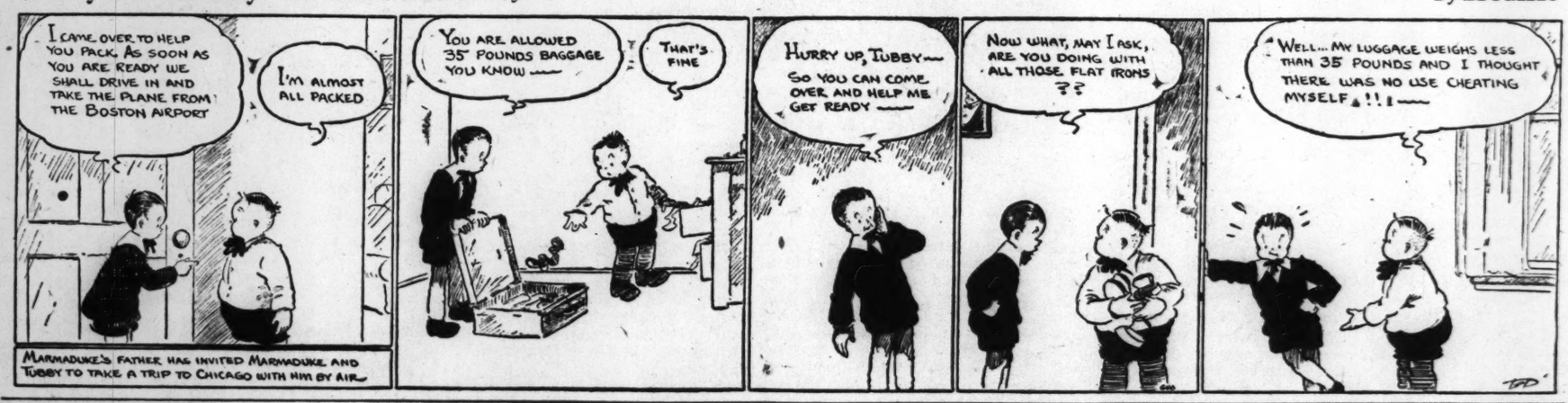
Letter Changing: Corn, coon, moon, moan, mean, meal.

How Many Combinations?: Five. (5 5-cent pieces; 3 10-cent pieces; 1 25-cent piece and 1 5-cent piece; 4 5-cent pieces and 1 10-cent piece; 2 5-cent pieces and 2 10-cent pieces.)

Fun With Antonyms: Confident—doubtful; translucent—opaque; despotic—limited; dormant—active; dexterous—awkward; extraneous—essential; formidable—insignificant; preliminary—concluding; voracious—frugal; obtuse—sharp.

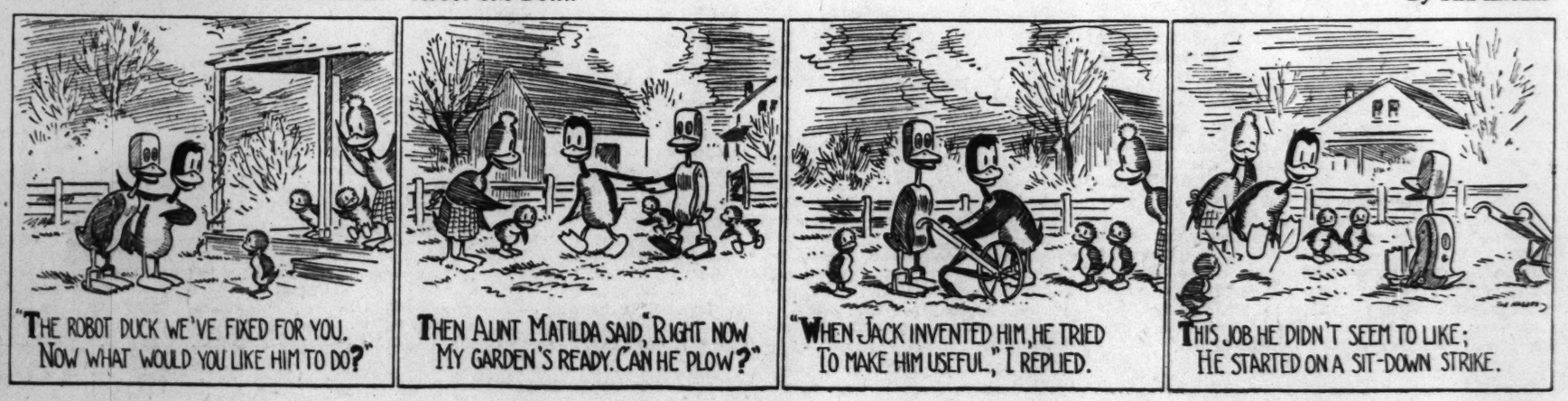
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Honest Tubby*

By Le Pelley


I CAME OVER TO HELP YOU PACK, AS SOON AS YOU ARE READY WE SHALL DRIVE IN AND TAKE THE PLANE FROM THE BOSTON AIRPORT
I'M ALMOST ALL PACKED
YOU ARE ALLOWED 35 POUNDS BAGGAGE YOU KNOW ——
THAT'S FINE
HURRY UP, TUBBY—— SO YOU CAN COME OVER AND HELP ME GET READY ——
NOW WHAT, MAY I ASK, ARE YOU DOING WITH ALL THOSE FLAT IRONS ??
WELL... MY LUGGAGE WEIGHS LESS THAN 35 POUNDS AND I THOUGHT THERE WAS NO USE CHEATING MYSELF!!!——
TODD
MARMADUKE'S FATHER HAS INVITED MARMADUKE AND TUBBY TO TAKE A TRIP TO CHICAGO WITH HIM BY AIR——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Sits Down*

By The Hagers


"THE ROBOT DUCK WE'VE FIXED FOR YOU. NOW WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE HIM TO DO?"
THEN AUNT MATILDA SAID, "RIGHT NOW MY GARDEN'S READY. CAN HE PLOW?"
"WHEN JACK INVENTED HIM, HE TRIED TO MAKE HIM USEFUL," I REPLIED.
THIS JOB HE DIDN'T SEEM TO LIKE; HE STARTED ON A SIT-DOWN STRIKE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arms in the East

THE more obvious and spectacular armament race in Europe should not obscure the fact that the Far East is also arming to the limit of its resources. The announcement just made by Japan's Foreign Minister, that his country is renouncing territorial ambitions in China, is a sorely needed reassurance amid so much disturbing activity. Meanwhile, from Vladivostok, Russia's main window on the Pacific, to Singapore, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, every country, with variations proportioned to size, population and resources, is investing a larger share of its income in troops, and ships, and airplanes, and guns.

The whole Soviet frontier with Manchoukuo, which a few years ago was only slightly defended, now bristles with forts and blockhouses, hangars for a fleet of several hundred airplanes, cantonments and storehouses for an army that is generally estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 men. Vladivostok, from which Japanese residents are being crowded out by none too gentle methods, is a large garrison town and submarine base.

On the other side of the frontier the Japanese army of occupation in Manchoukuo, while inferior to the Soviet forces in Siberia in size and equipment, is vastly superior to any force which Japan has ever maintained on the mainland of Asia before. And Japan itself is passing through one political and economic crisis after another because of the effort to increase armaments at a pace which adversely affects both the financial stability of the country and the living standards of its population.

China in 1936 bought more airplanes and aeronautical equipment in America than any other single country, its purchases amounting to $6,872,000, as against $2,293,000 in 1935. And military airplanes constitute only one part of China's preparedness program which lays heavy burdens on the country's chronically straitened finances.

The Commonwealth Government of the Philippines has launched out on a universal service army scheme which will train 400,000 men by the time full independence is achieved. Siam is spending money for arms abroad so fast that its British financial adviser has found it expedient to sound a gentle note of warning that the country's financial equilibrium is under a strain, as a consequence of the large expenditures of foreign currency. The Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China have increased military appropriations; and Great Britain has just been testing the effectiveness of its great naval and air base at Singapore, the total cost of which has been estimated as high as £30,000,000.

As in Europe, fear and suspicion are reflected in this general armament race. At the moment a precarious and uncertain equilibrium has been attained, Japan's forward policy on the mainland of Asia has provoked so much counter-arming that the Island Empire can scarcely take any new aggressive steps without running the risk of serious resistance. Whether this uneasy truce may in time be transformed into something more positively pacific or whether it will break down depends in no small degree on how the issue of war or peace is settled in Europe. It seems unlikely that any large-scale war will start in the Far East. But a general European war would certainly invite strong and far from peaceful repercussions in the Orient.

Caribbean Laboratory

DURING the last five years, the United States has spent about $4,000,000 in an attempt to convert the American Virgin Islands from what President Hoover called "an effective poorhouse" into a self-supporting and attractive territorial outpost. President Roosevelt has just approved allocation of several hundred thousand dollars additional federal money to island projects.

There now seems reasonable hope that the Virgin Islands may become self-supporting within the next decade, or less. They have long presented a complex problem in colonial administration. Lying in the West Indies group, they are 1400 miles southeast of New York. They were taken under the American flag just twenty years ago this month, purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000. This was a large sum, but it was paid because there was some fear in the World War period that Germany might gain control of them, and so establish a base imperiling the Panama Canal, the coast of the United States, and the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine. Since 1917 they have cost the United States almost $15,000,000 to maintain.

For three centuries the Virgin Islands have been political footballs. Owned at various times by Spain, France, Great Britain, Denmark, and the United States, they have known periods of great prosperity, based chiefly upon sugar production. And they have known periods of poverty. Poverty has been the general condition for the last 100 years or so. Times grew especially desperate about five years ago, and a program was drawn up under the Hoover Administration to bring about the economic rehabilitation of the islands. Under Mr. Roosevelt the program was continued vigorously, so that the little Caribbean outpost was called "the laboratory of the New Deal." Here now function, on a small scale, all the agencies of government.

The rehabilitation of the islands has not yet been completed. There have been difficulties and obstacles. Some believe too much money has been spent in these islands, only three of which are of any size, and all of which together have less than 25,000 population. Others regard the expenditures as an obligation and even as an investment. Probably nobody expects them to be continued for much longer on any large scale, but it is believed that eventually the capital structure, which now is being built up, will enable the natives to carry on successfully, meeting their own expenses, with the possible exception of administrative costs, and even to repay the sums expended for their welfare. That, at least, is the goal of the present spending program.

Sitting on Our Rights

A CARTOONIST recently pictured in a travel office a rather portly and wistful-faced lady who had evidently had her share of getting the children off to school, keeping the living room straightened up, making sure there was enough in the house for dinner and seeing that father's socks were darned.

She surveyed the brightly colored posters of lithe young athletes of both sexes engaged in diving, swimming, surfboarding, skating, skiing, hiking, playing tennis and badminton, from Waikiki to the Norway fjords. At length she timidly asked the clerk, "Isn't there some place where one can go and just sit?"

Apparently, if she had only known it, one *can* sit down almost anywhere. It took the sit-down strikers in France, and in Michigan, where another wave of strikes is making news at the moment, to start the process of discovery. But once started, it has spread apace to many parts of the world. School children here and there were quick to see the possibilities of the idea. From the girls in the five-and-ten-cent stores of Detroit it spread to the geisha girls of Japan.

Then there was, of course, the sit-down in the aeronautical factories at Santa Monica; a threat of Negro caddies at a Birmingham, Ala., club to spread themselves over the golf links in easily assumed reclining postures; a rather touching refusal of several dozen sightless men and women to continue their work of brush and broom making at the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind in Pittsburgh unless better paid; the one-man strike of Tony Dino, a diver at Port Arthur, Ont., who bargained for better wages from the bottom of Lake Superior; and possibly most strange of all, the stay-in strike of Coptic monks in Egypt in protest against an unpopular abbot and their restricted contacts with the outside world.

There was the sit-down buyer in Green Bay, Wis., who camped in a house he wanted to buy until he got it; the lovesick swain, not averse to publicity, who chained himself to a radiator to induce his sweetheart to say "yes."

The most effective answer to this greater-leisure movement seems to have been devised by Walter Fry, a manufacturer in Detroit, who is at the same time manager and chief salesman for his plant. When workers sat down, so did Salesman Fry. Instead of padding the street for orders, he enjoyed lunch in his office. Workers saw their jobs endangered and a settlement was reached.

In other instances, no doubt, as in the motor strike, the cessation of work has led to a new recognition of the worth of workers' services. Nevertheless, the easy popularity of sitting down leads inevitably to the inquiry: If everybody sits down, who will meet the sit-downers' demands?

Mr. Public—"Ghostwriter"

SHOULD authors be removed from authority? The question has been raised recently in a London cinema, where a film was shown with alternative endings, one tragic, the other happy, and the audience was asked to decide which it preferred. If the happy ending walked away with the votes, that is, perhaps, not very surprising. What is important is the precedent established. Ought the inventors of stories to have their work done for them by other people?

It seems a novel idea; and yet the fact that Trollope made it a novel idea more than half a century ago really prevents it from being a very new idea today. It was due to a casual remark made one day by a bored reader that Trollope brought to an end the adventures of Mrs. Proudie in the "Last Chronicle of Barset." Moreover, there are precedents in other professions. Statesmen who appeal to a referendum let their constituents make decisions for them; and readers' letters in newspapers are really readers' editorials.

Why, then, should the poor author, alone among men, be left to do all his own work himself? Well, there are dangers in accepting assistance too readily. The world learned only a few days ago for the first time that Rudyard Kipling, having once been told an experience by a man who claimed to have undergone it, immediately made it into a short story. But before printing it he happened to come across a thirty years' old issue of an American magazine. And there, sure enough, was his story, incident for incident. Perhaps, after all, authors had better stick to their *own* invention.

Articulate Tourism

Book News of the Day

BECAUSE in 1914 what Britain would do was an unknown, the world went to war. Because in 1937 what Britain would do is an unknown, the world may not go to war. Both points of view are held by the well-informed. Are they reconcilable?

Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and frequent contributor to these columns, has thoroughly explained the position of those who feel that a stern word from London might have checked the tide that turned red twenty-three years ago. They believe it was a misconception as to the role Britain would play in the event of European war that emboldened the Central European powers to risk it.

* * *

Walter Millis, editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune, author of the much-talked-of "Road to War," and recent peregrinator through Paris, Berlin, Moscow, London and points intermediate, sees uncertainty as to British intentions today postponing slaughter. And in postponement of the first shot, Mr. Mills feels, lies Europe's hope of cementing peace. Whether postponement of war has not already become a poor substitute for peace is a question he does not touch in VIEWED WITHOUT ALARM (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.25); nor, indeed, whether every British worker who punches a time clock in an armaments factory is not stamping British intentions pretty clearly into current history.

This is a light little volume, light to carry, light to read, but not without the weight of significance. Mr. Millis has been about, and admirably fulfills his purpose to transmit not only those impressions which his experiences have left on the eye of his memory, but those also, and rather those, that inscribe themselves in one's social and political consciousness. There are no technicalities of alliances, nor intrigues of foreign offices. Only people met and talked to, customs officers faced and surmounted, officialdom satisfied.

* * *

The descriptive writing is terse, blessed with that selectivity that puts light, shadow and substance into the eye of the beholder instead of into superfluous words. The passage on the field maneuvers of the German Second Army, near Bad Nauheim, is a gradual and thrilling crescendo ending, as Beethoven would have ended it, in a sudden silence of charged reflection.

Mr. Millis is the articulate tourist—to be which in 1937 requires a gift to tell more than can be observed from the sight-seers' bus. C. W. M.

Draining It

The Highland Games of Oban

OUTDOOR games amid the highlands of Scotland are really games, not merely organized exhibitions in competitive field and track prowess. Their spirit is keen and various, gay at times, as when young athletes "tilt the buckets," mightily muscular at times, as when the Samsons of the clans toss the caber, weirdly mournful at times, as when skirted Scots compete in the traditional Piobaireachd or Pibroch. Always they are bright and human, and aglow with color.

Oban, on the coast of Argyllshire, is a famed center for Highland Games and the little port is always crowded to its gunwales during the festivities. Almost every home takes in guests to its utmost capacity. Not knowing this, and blindly supposing that I need not secure accommodations in advance, I once rolled into the town the night before the games and began looking about for a roof to cover me.

An hour's search brought no result except the response, with various degrees of crispness, "All full." Finally a motherly person admitted, under pressure, that high up under the eaves of her house she had a small room that might do for a young student or someone like that, who wasn't too particular, "but it would never-r-r do for you, sir-r-r." Having seen the lady's gaze resting on my graying hair I was promptly placed in a position of self-defense. I told her I would like to be the judge as to whether or not the room would do for me and of course I need not say that I took it enthusiastically. To have done less would have been to admit that I did not look like "a young student or someone." Surely some school for salesmanship could use this hint from an Oban landlady.

* * *

The games, opening under a cloudless sky next day, found me reclining on one of the grassy banks that served as "bleachers," watching eagerly the unfolding of that brilliant tapestry of Scotland. Tartan kilt and hose were the fashion of the day. The skirl of pipes and the rumble of rich brogues almost beyond tuning to the Yankee ear, lent to this grassy arena and its banked galleries a wonderful charm. Even the names on the printed program, all genuine, I am sure, added spice, for there was hardly one that was less Scottish than these four, which I pick from the lists at random: Alasdair Mackenzie, Angus Maclean, Malcolm MacPherson, Donald MacDonald.

Bagpipe competitions served as opener and the program informed me that in order to enter the contest I must be an Argyllshire male over sixteen and must submit the following tunes:

Beinn a' Ghriain;
Ruaig air Clann Dhubh-Shith;
Failte Thighearna Chluainidh.

The setting would be left to my discretion, provided I did not fail to include the Taorluath and Crunluath variations.

The emotional range of the pipes is great, from the jaunty jigs, reels and strathspeys to the Pibroch, which is probably the most exquisitely sorrowful music man has ever devised. On two wooden platforms at opposite ends of the field, two individual competitors marched for a quarter of an hour at a pace which Weary Willie, the famous Soho Escargot, could almost have matched, playing such themes as "The Lament" and "The Frozen Loch." Then came two more, and still two more. On and on went the dolorous Piobaireachd and we spectators were in need of cheering when the Regimental Reels finally came to change the tone of the day entirely.

* * *

The dancing of strong men, who couple grace with strength, is a magnificent thing to behold. A four-man team of the Black Watch first competed with a team of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The former wore dark wasp-waisted jackets above scarlet "skirts." The latter wore jackets of pure white above green kilts with black and white tasseled sporrans, and on their nobly hirsute limbs were hose of diced pattern in red and white. In perfection of rhythm, in masculine grace, in practiced assurance, I could see nothing to choose between these two teams, but the Black Watch won the judges' award. Many reels, flings and special dances followed, all paving the way for the excitements of the athletic games.

In the long bright evenings of Oban, when the summer twilight does not fade until eleven o'clock, the waterfront is gay with life. Sailboats and motorboats fill the harbor. The holiday crowds are bent on laughter. The brass band plays lustily and to every small boy the big drummer under his big black busby is the hero of the hour. Well does this hero know that when he swats his mighty drum even the caber tossers are forgotten. S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Magnificent Horizons

By Frank L. Perrin

MONTERREY, MEXICO

ALREADY we are well on our way into the heart of Mexico, with its mountains, its almost limitless prairies, and its glorious horizons. These latter rise up before the traveler in unexpected and almost endless succession as kilometer after kilometer is traversed on the broad Inter-American Highway leading from San Antonio to Mexico City. Some day, my host and sponsor tells me, this road will extend still farther south, eventually connecting all the American countries, north and south. It is a grand prospect in these days of easy, safe and rapid travel by automobile. One meets or passes or is passed by a passenger train along the way, and the temptation is to sympathize with the travelers confined within the narrow limits even of sumptuous Pullman cars.

This is not my first contact with Mexico and Mexican people. But there is impressed the feeling that I have never known them as well as I have learned to know them already on this visit. One cannot fail to be impressed by the innate courtesy of the people met along the way, in service stations, in restaurants, and in hotels. They are not ingratiating or unduly obsequious, but habitually polite and obliging. We of the northern country, looking from great distances, may often be inclined to think of these remote neighbors as less privileged. Not all of them have enjoyed many of the privileges which the people of the northern country accept as a matter of course. But it is impossible to escape the conviction that here they have made the most of their opportunities, and that they cherish and cultivate even the homeliest arts of refinement.

* * *

So it is that I have been grateful all this long and eventful day that there has come to me, perhaps somewhat tardily, the ability to recognize, wherever it may be apparent, the sterling qualities of sincerity and honesty. As we look we discover these everywhere. A word or a gesture may, when misunderstood, mislead or deceive us. But with understanding there comes almost unfailingly, appreciative confidence and eventually esteem.

Thousands of tourists from the United States and Canada are this year "discovering" Mexico. The invitation is general and the welcome is without reservation. What an empire the country is! Traveling across Texas diagonally from northeast to southwest one is inclined to imagine that he has exhausted the superlative in distances. But as a famous showman so often informs his audiences, "You haven't seen anything yet" until you have made the first long lap of the highway journey into Mexico. And my urbane companion who should know whereof he speaks, tells me that this is still true in my case.

* * *

Ahead of us, tomorrow and the next day, are the mountains and mountain passes which have been conquered, for the purposes of the traveler, by the engineers who laid out and constructed the recently completed highway on which we are journeying southward. Summer has come to Mexico, displacing the spring that was so welcome in Texas. Bluebonnets bloom profusely along the road. Fruit trees are in full bloom. The fields are green with growing crops. Still there are millions of acres untouched by plow or tractor. Grain and fruit and vegetables sufficient to feed the people of a continent could be grown upon Mexican soil still uncultivated.

It may not remain to many of us to read, much less to write the history of Mexico which will record or even forecast its destiny. It is a land of unlimited and as yet unmeasured opportunities. This it will remain, perhaps, until some definite assurance is given to capital and the progressive genius of the peoples of neighboring nations that investments are secure and the property rights of workers and developers are secure. That time is coming, I am quite convinced. Education, at home and abroad, is doing much to broaden the viewpoint of the more progressive Mexican people. They are tiring of the unstable policies which have defeated, time and time again, the efforts of those whose welfare and prosperity would be shared by them.

I hope I may write, a decade hence, at least one chapter of what, it now seems certain, will be new and satisfying and altogether reassuring history in the new conquest of Mexico.

The Wide Horizon

Long As It's Wheat

By Mary Zirkle

HE WAS born at Dodge City the year that the railroad, plunging westward in a race against time to win its land grant, reached the Colorado line with days to spare. So he was a young modern in the seventies, listening tolerantly to his father's tales of the days of freighters and stage coaches going down in a cloud of dust to Santa Fé.

The buffalo hunters were old men to him: back numbers. But the little boy admired the cattle, pouring north by the thousands to loading pens at the railroad. His legs were bowed to the saddle before he was eight, and he did not for an instant doubt his destiny as a cattleman.

We sat last summer in the living room of his house on the quarter section he homesteaded when he was twenty-one and newly married. We half expected to see saddles tossed down by the door, as they had once been, but that, of course, was foolish. He had been out in his car that day, herding a handful of milch cows along the road where a few Russian thistles and other edible weeds grew in the ditches. He has not owned a horse for years.

* * *

"Your Pa wouldn't think much of this country now," he told me, remembering young men in a young land. "They've ruined it, plowing up the grass. Every inch of grass, right up into the house yards."

Instinctively I glanced through the window at his own acres where, beyond the few trees that grew around his house, was nothing but scrawny stubble and bare soil. I knew that view was repeated on all the many sections, scattered over one end of a large county, that he and his five sons farmed. He saw the look and swept a hand across his mouth, erasing a half-sheepish grin.

"We did have some right good years in the twenties," he admitted. "Sort of tempted a man to put in all the wheat he could. And during the war, the Government begged us to raise wheat."

We all remembered that. Wheat will win the war! No talk then of saving the grass. But to apportion the blame is not to alter facts.

"Times change," said his youngest son, a graduate of the State Agricultural College, and the old man cocked an eyebrow. They do, he indicated, as none knew better than he. New times, new methods. If a man didn't accept that, he had no place in this dust-bowl country. He spoke with perverse pride of the dust storms, as a Londoner mentions fog. Worse than any blizzard, they were; you couldn't find your way from house to garage except by following the garden fence.

"We don't care much what we raise here," the son said, "long as it's wheat." Behind the mild joke was deadly serious truth. They have the machinery to raise wheat; and wheat farming, like cattle ranching or gold mining or oil producing, gets in a man's blood. A wheat farmer may, if circumstances dictate, plant a forage crop; sorgo or feterita or Milo maize; but his heart isn't in it. And farming requires heart as well as brain and brawn.

"There've been a lot of people move in here since you left, in 1920," the old man said. "Most of them have moved out again." He mentioned names of those who remained, and I remembered most of them. All second or third generation natives; those who have known from babyhood the irritations and hazards of the country, and who know, too, its rewards. The storms of recent years have shaken, but not dislodged them. Their roots go too deep for that.

"We know that strip listing helps, and we've learned better than to cultivate the top soil powder fine. We'll sign our soil conservation contracts—if it doesn't rain." The younger man smiled wryly. "If it does, a lot of us won't mess with the red tape."

* * *

It has rained, and the fields are green again. In spite of the dust, wheat is rising like a tide around the scarred farmhouses. But even if their ships come in on this tide, the old timers and their children will not be too complacent. Behind the bantering, one feels that they know the time has come to shift ground again. It isn't as if they had never done it before; change and adaptation have been from the beginning the essential condition of their lives, and solution of their problems has never been easy or ready made. But they are not easily stampeded, and their derision is quickly aroused. Soil conservationists who do not know the peculiarities of the climate can go farther astray in a dry country than elsewhere.

"Sure we'll co-operate with any sensible program," father and son agreed. "We'd be fools if we didn't do everything we could to save our land. But we have raised wheat and we'll do it again."

It is not to be doubted that they will. Give up the land? Be "resettled"? They do not even reply to these suggestions. They have been settled since the railroad came in the seventies.